

## THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to therapeutic and diagnostic agents. More particularly, the present invention provides molecules having structural features characteristic of immunoregulatory signalling (IRS) molecules and which are expressed by  
10 cells of haematopoietic lineages such as, in particular, leukocytes. The molecules of the present invention find broad application *inter alia* as diagnostic markers for cells, targets for cell therapy and as validated drug targets in order to modulate the immune response and to treat, prevent and diagnose a range of diseases conditions including cancer, genetic disease, inflammatory conditions and conditions associated with aberrant haematopoietic  
15 cell function or activity. The present invention extends to binding partners of the instant molecules such as, for example, antibodies, ligands, adaptor and other signalling associated molecules, agonists and antagonists and to methods of screening for same.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

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Bibliographic details of references provided in the subject specification are also listed at the end of the specification.

Reference to any prior art in this specification is not and should not be taken as an  
25 acknowledgment or any form of suggestion that this prior art forms part of the common general knowledge in any country.

The increasing sophistication of recombinant DNA technology is greatly facilitating research and development in a range of biotechnology-related industries. The availability  
30 of therapeutic or prophylactic reagents which regulate or manipulate immune responses in the body is developing, based largely on the ability to clone and study molecules which are

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expressed by cells of the immune system. Cell-surface and secreted molecules are particularly important expression products.

5 The Immunoregulatory Signalling (IRS) family is a group of cell surface molecules which regulate leukocyte function by delivering signals to the cells on which they are expressed. Members of the IRS family are typically either Immunoglobulin gene superfamily members or C-type lectins. Delivery of signals by these IRS molecules is through control of protein phosphorylation. Triggering IRS molecules typically associate with adaptor molecules that contain a cytoplasmic immuno tyrosine based activatory motif (ITAM)  
10 which interacts with SH2 domain-containing tyrosine kinases. To-date, a number of common adaptor molecules have been described; CD3 $\zeta$ , Fc $\epsilon$ R $\gamma$ , DAP12 and DAP10 (Wilson MJ, *et al.*, *J. Immunol Res* 22:21, 2000). These triggering molecules contain either an arginine or lysine residue in the transmembrane region and their expression on the cell surface requires co-expression of the correct adaptor molecule. Inhibitory IRS molecules  
15 have one or more tyrosine based inhibitory motif (ITIM) in their cytoplasmic domains which interacts with SH2 domain-containing tyrosine phosphatases.

The leukocyte receptor complex is a large complex of IRS encoding genes on human chromosome 19q13.4 that has been characterized (Wende *et al.*, *Immunogenetics* 51: 703,  
20 2000; Wende *et al.*, *Mamm Genome* 10(2): 154, 1999; Wilson *et al.*, *Methods Mol Biol* 121: 251, 2000; Wagtmann *et al.*, *Current Biol* 7:615, 1997). The complex contains more than twenty genes belonging to the IRS family and includes the genes for the immunoglobulin like transcript (ILT) molecules, the killer Ig-like receptor (KIR) molecules and the natural cytotoxic receptor (NCR) molecule NKp46.

25 The CMRF-35A and CMRF-35H molecules are also IRS molecules (Clark *et al.*, *Tissue Antigens* 55: 101-109, 2000; Clark *et al.*, *Tissue Antigens* 57: 415-423, 2001; Green *et al.*, *Int Immunol.* 10: 891-899, 1998) having, in the case of CMRF-35H, ITIM in the cytoplasmic region.

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35A and 35H are expressed throughout haematopoiesis from the early bone marrow precursors by most leukocyte lineages involved in innate and adaptive immunity. Both molecules are members of the Ig superfamily, each having a single V-like extracellular domain. They are most closely related to the Ig binding domains of the Fc receptor for polymeric IgA and IgM (Jackson *et al.*, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 22: 1157-1163, 1992; Green *et al.*, *Int. Immunol.* 10: 891-899, 1998P) but are also distantly related to the TREM molecules (Bouchon *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 164: 4991-4995, 2000), NKp44 (Vitale *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 187: 2065-2072, 1998) and NKp46 (Pessino *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 188: 953-960, 1998).

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Like other IRS molecules, CMRF-35A and CMRF-35H are emerging as molecules which will shed light on how immune cells monitor and respond to their environment. In accordance with the present invention, molecules related to CMRF-35A and CMRF-35H have been identified as a family of CMRF-35A and CMRF-35H-like molecules, which are expressed on defined cells and which are encoded by members of a gene family. The term "35-LM" is used in this specification to encompass CMRF-35-like molecules and includes CMRF-35A, CMRF-35H and all other closely related molecules.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Throughout this specification, unless the context requires otherwise, the word “comprise”, or variations such as “comprises” or “comprising”, will be understood to imply the  
5 inclusion of a stated element or integer or group of elements or integers but not the exclusion of any other element or integer or group of elements or integers.

Nucleotide and amino acid sequences are referred to by a sequence identifier number (SEQ ID NO:). The SEQ ID NOs: correspond numerically to the sequence identifiers <400>1  
10 (SEQ ID NO:1), <400>2 (SEQ ID NO:2), etc. A summary of the sequence identifiers is provided in Table 2. A sequence listing is provided at the end of the specification.

In accordance with the present invention, a family of closely linked genes on human chromosome 17 has been identified which comprises members encoding polypeptides  
15 which are structurally related to the leukocyte surface glycoproteins CMRF-35A and CMRF-35H.

For comparative purposes, the nucleotide and amino acid sequences of human CMRF-35A are set forth in SEQ ID NOs:1 and 2, respectively and the nucleotide and amino acid  
20 sequences of human CMRF-35H are set forth in SEQ ID NOs:3 and 4, respectively. In this context, reference to “h” is a reference to a molecule derived from human species; similarly, the prefix “m” is a reference to a molecule derived from mice. The term “35-LM” is used to encompass CMRF-35A, CMRF-35H and related molecules. Table 1 provides a summary of 35-LMs of the present invention.

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In one embodiment the present invention provides a nucleic acid molecule or a derivative or homolog thereof corresponding to a gene family which is located on human chromosome 17q22-24 or the equivalent region in other species (e.g. chromosome 11 in mice). The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention, in a further embodiment,  
30 encode a polypeptide having one or more of the identifying characteristics of 35A or 35H selected from the following:



- (i) sequence similarity to an Ig binding domain of CMRF-35A or CMRF-35H;
- (ii) sequence similarity to a cytoplasmic ITIM motif; or
- 5 (iii) expression of polypeptide *in vivo* requires binding to an adaptor molecule comprising an ITAM motif.

The polypeptides may be expressed on the surface of defined populations of  
10 haematopoietic cells or may be excreted or be in soluble form.

A homolog includes a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequences having at least 40% similarity or higher to SEQ ID NO:1 (hCMRF-35A) or SEQ ID NO:3 (hCMRF-35H) SEQ ID NO:5 (h35-L1), SEQ ID NO:7 (h35-L2), SEQ ID NO:9 (h35-L3), SEQ ID  
15 NO:11 (h35-L4) or SEQ ID NO:13 (h35-L5) or SEQ ID NO:15 (m35a) or SEQ ID NO:17 (m35c) or SEQ ID NO:19 (m35d) or SEQ ID NO:21 (m35f) or SEQ ID NO:23 (m35a) or SEQ ID NO:25 (m35g), or to its complementary form or which is capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11 or SEQ ID NO:13 or SEQ ID NO:15 or SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:19 or SEQ  
20 ID NO:21 or SEQ ID NO:23 or SEQ ID NO:25, or its complementary form under low stringency conditions.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides an isolated or recombinant polypeptide derived from the present nucleic acid molecules. In a preferred embodiment,  
25 the polypeptides are expressed on the surface of defined populations of haematopoietic cells and conveniently provide cell surface markers for these cell types. In one embodiment, the 35-LMs are expressed on the surface of leukocytes and are capable of influencing the ability of the leukocyte to respond to its environment. Specifically, expression of the 35-LMs influences the ability of the cells to proliferate, differentiate,  
30 activate, express cytokines, perform effector functions or undergo apoptosis.

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In yet another embodiment, the polypeptide comprises a sequence of amino acids selected from those set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 (hCMRF-35A) or SEQ ID NO:4 (hCMRF-35H) or SEQ ID NO: 6 (h35-L1) or SEQ ID NO:8 (h35-L2) or SEQ ID NO:10 (h35-L3) or SEQ ID NO:12 (h35-L4) or SEQ ID NO:14 (h35-L5) or SEQ ID NO:16 (m35a) or SEQ ID NO:18 (m35c) or SEQ ID NO:20 (m35d) or SEQ ID NO:22 (m35f) or SEQ ID NO:24 (m35h) or SEQ ID NO:26 (m35g) or SEQ ID NO:27 (m350e, Ig domain) or SEQ ID NO:28 (35-L5b) or an amino acid sequence having at least 20% similarity to all or part of any one of the listed sequences. In another embodiment the instant polypeptide is encoded by a nucleotides sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:25 or by a nucleotide sequence having at least about 20% similarity thereto or a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:23 or SEQ ID NO:25 or its complementary form under low stringency conditions. Binding partners may be used to activate or inhibit the immune system.

In another embodiment, binding partners including soluble forms of the instant polypeptides, antibodies, ligands, agonist and antagonists are usefully developed as diagnostic, therapeutic or prophylactic agents. As targets for cell therapy, the nucleic acid and polypeptide molecules of the present invention provide targets in screens for specific binding partners. Binding partners are contemplated for use in the treatment, prevention or diagnosis of conditions associated with aberrant cellular immunity or altered immune cell function or activity, as is found in cancer, autoimmune conditions, infections, immunosuppression and inflammation, among others.

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**TABLE 1**  
*Nomenclature for CMRF-35 family of molecule*

<b>FAMILY NAME</b>	<b>NOMENCLATURE</b>	<b>MOUSE ORTHOLOG</b>
35-LM	CMRF-35A	m35h
	CMRF-35H	m35c
	35-L1	m35f
	35-L2	m35d
	35-L3	DlgR1
	35-L4	m35e
	35-L5 and 35-L5b	m35g DlgR2 m35a

A summary of sequence identifiers used throughout the subject specification is provided in Table 2.

TABLE 2

*Summary of Sequence Identifiers*

SEQUENCE ID NO:	DESCRIPTION
1	Nucleotide sequence of hCMRF-35A
2	Amino acid sequence of hCMRF-35A
3	Nucleotide sequence of hCMRF-35H
4	Amino acid sequence of hCMRF-35H
5	Nucleotide sequence of h35-L1
6	Amino acid sequence of h35-L1
7	Nucleotide sequence of h35-L2
8	Amino acid sequence of h35-L2
9	Nucleotide sequence of h35-L3
10	Amino acid sequence of h35-L3
11	Nucleotide sequence of h35-L4
12	Amino acid sequence of h35-L4
13	Nucleotide sequence of h35-L5
14	Amino acid sequence of h35-L5
15	Nucleotide sequence of m35-a
16	Amino acid sequence of m35-a
17	Nucleotide sequence of m35-c
18	Amino acid sequence of m35-c
19	Nucleotide sequence of m35-d
20	Amino acid sequence of m35-d
21	Nucleotide sequence of m35-f
22	Amino acid sequence of m35-f
23	Nucleotide sequence of m35-h
24	Amino acid sequence of m35-h

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SEQUENCE ID NO:	DESCRIPTION
25	Nucleotide sequence of m35-g
26	Amino acid sequence of m35-g
27	Amino acid sequence of m35-e (Ig domain)
28	Amino acid sequence of h35-L5b

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

**Figure 1** is a representation of an alignment of the nucleic acid sequences of 35-LMs.

5 **Figure 2** is a representation of an alignment of predicted amino acid sequences of 35-LMs.

**Figure 3** is a diagrammatic representation showing the expression analysis of the h35-LMs on cell lines and freshly purified hemopoietic populations.

10 **Figure 4** is a photographic representation showing the expression of AW8 (also called 35-L3) RNA assayed by RT-PCR. Filters are probed with a specific AW8 oligonucleotide. M; marker, 1; B cells, 2; NK cells, 3; granulocytes, 4; monocytes, 5; lin-ve dendritic cells, 6; monocyte derived DC, 7; activated monocyte derived DC, 8; T cells, 9; negative control.

15 **Figure 5** is a representation of an alignment of the nucleic acid sequences of m35-LMs.

**Figure 6** is a representation of an alignment of the predicted amino acid sequences of the mouse.

20 **Figure 7** is a diagrammatic representation showing the expression analysis of the m35-LMs on cell lines and freshly purified haematopoietic populations.

**Figure 8** is a diagrammatic representation showing the structure the three molecule types in the 35-LM family:-

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Type I	=	Inhibitory
Type II	=	E residue in the transmembrane domain
Type III	=	K residue in the transmembrane domain

30 **Figure 9** is a photographic representation showing family expression in various BALB/c tissue, cell lines and sorted spleen cell populations. Pictures show gel photos (dark

background) and Southern (light background). (A) to (G) show m35a, m35c, m35e, m35f, m35g, m35h and DIgR1 expression. Expected fragment size is indicated on the right hand side. (H) RT-PCR using mouse GAPDH primers on a selection of cDNA samples with and without (c, control) reverse transcriptase. Integrity of all cDNA samples was confirmed before use for expression analysis. (Thy, thymus; LN, lymph node; BM, bone marrow; Kid, kidney; Hea, heart; Mono, monocytes; Gran; granulocytes).

Figure 10 is a graphical representation demonstrating 35-L1 surface expression on monocytes. Monocytes, B cells, Natural Killer cells and T cells were dual stained with 35-L1 and their respective surface marker and the cells analyzed using flow cytometry. Results from these experiments demonstrated that the majority of CD14<sup>+</sup> monocytes co-stained for 35-L1 surface expression.

Figure 11 is a graphical representation demonstrating that monocyte derived dendritic cells (MoDC) and blood DCs have differential expression for CMRF-35A/H and 35-L1. Analysis of cell surface expression of CMRF-35A/H and 35-L1 using flow cytometry revealed that MoDC expressed higher levels of surface CMRF-35A/H and 35-L1.

Figure 12 is a graphical representation demonstrating cell surface expression of 35-L3, 35-L4 and 35-L5 on cord blood. CD38<sup>+</sup> positive population of cells from cord blood was analyzed for cell surface expression of 35-L3, 35-L4 and 35-L5. Results demonstrated that 6.07% of cells stained positive for CD38/35-L3, 6.10% stained positive for CD38/35-L4 and 4.70% stained positive for CD38/35-L5.

Figure 13 is a graphical representation demonstrating the cell surface expression of 35-L3 and 35-L1 on AML cells. Flow cytometric analysis demonstrated that a population of AML cells from sample #14 stained positive for 35-L3 and/or 35L-1.

Figure 14 is a graphical representation demonstrating the cell surface expression of 35-L3 and 35-L5 on AML cells. Flow cytometric analysis demonstrated that a population of AML cells from sample #16 stained positive for 35-L3 and/or 35L-5.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides members of a new family of immunoregulatory signalling-like molecules encoded by nucleic acid molecules which correspond to a gene family  
5 located on human chromosome 17q22-24 or the equivalent region in other species. These molecules are referred to as 35-LMs for "CMRF-35-like molecules".

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention provides an isolated or recombinant nucleic acid molecule, or a derivative or homolog thereof, corresponding to a gene family  
10 which is located on human chromosome 17q22-24 or the equivalent region in other species. The equivalent region in mouse species, for example, is on chromosome 11.

The nucleic acid molecule may be isolated or derived from any suitable animal such as humans, primates, livestock animals (e.g. horses, cows, sheep, donkeys, pigs), laboratory  
15 test animals (e.g. mice, rats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs), companion animals (e.g. dogs, cats), or captive wild animals (e.g. deer, foxes, kangaroo). Various databases are now available which compare chromosomal regions of synteny between two species, see for example the Seldin/Debry human/mouse homology map available through OPIM at <http://www3.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim>, among others.

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As used herein, the term "derived from" means that a particular element or group of elements has originated from the source described, but has not necessarily been obtained directly from the specified source.

25 The terms "nucleic acid molecule", "genetic sequence", "sequence of nucleotides" include RNA, cDNA, genomic DNA, synthetic forms and mixed polymers, both sense and antisense strands, and may be chemically or biochemically modified or may contain non-natural or derivatized nucleotide bases, as will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art. Such modifications include, for example, labels, methylation, substitution of one or  
30 more of the naturally occurring nucleotides with an analog, internucleotide modifications such as uncharged linkages (e.g. methyl phosphonates, phosphotriesters, phosphoamidates,



carbamates, etc.), charged linkages (e.g. phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, etc.), pendent moieties (e.g. polypeptides), intercalators (e.g. acridine, psoralen, etc.), chelators, alkylators and modified linkages (e.g.  $\alpha$ -anomeric nucleic acids, etc.). Also included are synthetic molecules that mimic polynucleotides in their ability to bind to a designated sequence *via* hydrogen binding and other chemical interactions. Such molecules are known in the art and include, for example, those in which peptide linkages substitute for phosphate linkages in the backbone of the molecule. The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may be in single, double stranded form and other multiple forms thereof.

10 Reference herein to a nucleic acid molecule includes reference to a "gene".

The present nucleic acid molecules correspond to a gene family and may be independently or co-ordinately expressed therefrom. The nucleic acid molecules may be full length genes or they may be parts thereof.

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The term "gene" is used in its broadest sense and includes cDNA corresponding to the exons of a gene. Reference herein to a "gene" is also taken to include:-

20 (i) a classical genomic gene consisting of transcriptional and/or translational regulatory sequences and/or a coding region and/or non-translated sequences (i.e. introns, 5'- and 3'- untranslated sequences); or

(ii) mRNA or cDNA corresponding to the coding regions (i.e. exons) and 5'- and 3'- untranslated sequences of the gene.

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Reference to a "part" of a nucleic acid molecule according the present invention includes fragments of longer molecules defined as having a minimal size of at least about 10 nucleotides or preferably about 13 nucleotides or more preferably 17, 18, 19 or 20 nucleotides. There is no maximal size but a size of about 200 contiguous nucleotides is a useful maximum. Such parts may be useful as probes or primers. Alternatively such molecules may encode a polypeptide such as a soluble protein lacking a cytoplasmic or

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transmembrane domain. Accordingly, this definition includes all sizes in the range of 10-200 nucleotides as well as greater than 200 nucleotides. Thus, this definition includes nucleic acids of 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 40, 60, 80, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 1000 or 1500 nucleotides or nucleic acids having any number of nucleotides within these values (e.g. 13, 16, 23, 30, 28, 50, 72, 121, etc. nucleotides) or nucleic acids having more than 1500 nucleotides or any number of nucleotides between 1500 and the number shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:23 or SEQ ID NO:25.

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In a preferred aspect, the present invention provides for an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;
- 15 (b) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;
- (c) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;
- 20 (d) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of low stringency;
- (e) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;
- 25 (f) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and
- (g) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25.

30 Members of the 35-LM family may be identified or cloned by any of a wide range of strategies including interaction of the polypeptides of the family with specific antibodies,

homology cloning, *in silico* mining, through EST database or through further mapping and cloning procedures in relation to the 35-LM genomic complex. A number of strategies also exist for cloning full length cDNAs from the short sequences generated including screening cDNA libraries and 5' and 3' RACE strategies. General teaching on  
5 manipulating and cloning nucleic acid molecules may be found in Sambrook *et al.* (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, 2001).

The isolated or recombinant nucleic acid molecule of the present invention may be  
10 deployed in appropriate vectors and cells for sequencing, cloning, expression or for administration to a cell, as described in standard laboratory manuals such as Ausubel *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons Inc, 1994-1998.

Homologs of the instant nucleic acid sequences include orthologous gene sequences  
15 from different species which are related by common phylogenic descent and gene sequences from other species which are similar to the instant nucleic acid molecules as a result of, for example, convergent evolution, wherein the homologs are functionally and structurally related to the instant nucleic acid sequences and are consequently readily identified and/or isolated by hybridization based methods or by sequence comparison  
20 with available genetic databases. A homolog includes a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequences having at least 40% similarity or higher to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:23 or SEQ ID NO:25, or to its complementary form or which is capable of  
25 hybridizing to SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:23 or SEQ ID NO:25, or its complementary form under low stringency conditions.

30 The term "similarity" as used herein includes exact identity between compared sequences at the nucleotide or corresponding amino acid level. Where there is non-identity at the

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nucleotide level, "similarity" includes differences between sequences which result in different amino acids that are nevertheless related to each other at the structural, functional, biochemical and/or conformational levels. Where there is non-identity at the amino acid level, "similarity" includes amino acids that are nevertheless related to each other at the structural, functional, biochemical and/or conformational levels. In a particularly preferred embodiment, nucleotide and sequence comparisons are made at the level of identity rather than similarity.

Terms used to describe sequence relationships between two or more polynucleotides or polypeptides include "reference sequence", "comparison window", "sequence similarity", "sequence identity", "percentage of sequence similarity", "percentage of sequence identity", "substantially similar" and "substantial identity". A "reference sequence" is at least 12 but frequently 15 to 18 and often at least 25 or above, such as 30 monomer units, inclusive of nucleotides and amino acid residues, in length. Because two polynucleotides may each comprise (1) a sequence (i.e. only a portion of the complete polynucleotide sequence) that is similar between the two polynucleotides, and (2) a sequence that is divergent between the two polynucleotides, sequence comparisons between two (or more) polynucleotides are typically performed by comparing sequences of the two polynucleotides over a "comparison window" to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" refers to a conceptual segment of typically 12 contiguous residues that is compared to a reference sequence. The comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e. gaps) of about 20% or less as compared to the reference sequence (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. Optimal alignment of sequences for aligning a comparison window may be conducted by computerized implementations of algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package Release 7.0, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Drive Madison, WI, USA) or by inspection and the best alignment (i.e. resulting in the highest percentage homology over the comparison window) generated by any of the various methods selected. Reference also may be made to the BLAST family of programs as, for example, disclosed by Altschul *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.*

25: 3389. 1997. A detailed discussion of sequence analysis can be found in Unit 19.3 of Ausubel *et al.*, 1994-1998, *supra*).

The terms "sequence similarity" and "sequence identity" as used herein refers to the extent that sequences are identical or functionally or structurally similar on a nucleotide-by-nucleotide basis or an amino acid-by-amino acid basis over a window of comparison. Thus, a "percentage of sequence identity", for example, is calculated by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over the window of comparison, determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base (e.g. A, T, C, G, I, U) or the identical amino acid residue (e.g. Ala, Pro, Ser, Thr, Gly, Val, Leu, Ile, Phe, Tyr, Trp, Lys, Arg, His, Asp, Glu, Asn, Gln, Cys and Met) occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the window of comparison (i.e., the window size), and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity. For the purposes of the present invention, "sequence identity" will be understood to mean the "match percentage" calculated by the DNASIS computer program (Version 2.5 for windows; available from Hitachi Software engineering Co., Ltd., South San Francisco, California, USA) using standard defaults as used in the reference manual accompanying the software. Similar comments apply in relation to sequence similarity.

Preferably, the percentage similarity between a particular sequence and a reference sequence (nucleotide or amino acid) is at least about 30% or at least about 40% or at least about 50% or at least about 65% or at least about 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100%. A percentage identity of approximately 30-32% is particularly preferred.

Similarity at the nucleic acid level may be assessed in assays exploiting different stringency of hybridization conditions as is well known in the art and is, for example, described in Ausubel *et al.*, *supra*, 1994-1998.

Reference herein to stringent hybridization conditions preferably means conditions

which permit selective hybridization or annealing between molecules which are substantially similar. The hybridization temperature composition and ionic strength of the hybridization solution which meet this criteria will vary depending upon a number of well characterized factors such as length, degree of complementarity and GC content.

5 For longer sequences it is generally possible to calculate the expected melting point of duplex nucleic acid sequences under various conditions. Hybridization may be to all or part of the instant polynucleotides with the minimum length being sufficient to provide specificity.

10 Low stringency hybridization conditions includes and encompasses from at least about 0 to at least about 15% v/v formamide and from at least about 1 M to at least about 2 M salt for hybridization, and at least about 1 M to at least about 2 M salt for washing conditions. Generally, low stringency is at from about 25-30°C to about 42°C. The temperature may be altered and higher temperatures used to replace formamide and/or  
15 to give alternative stringency conditions.

Medium stringency includes and encompasses from at least about 16% v/v to at least about 30% v/v formamide and from at least about 0.5 M to at least about 0.9 M salt for hybridization, and at least about 0.5 M to at least about 0.9 M salt for washing conditions.

20 High stringency includes and encompasses from at least about 31% v/v to at least about 50% v/v formamide and from at least about 0.01 M to at least about 0.15 M salt for hybridization, and at least about 0.01 M to at least about 0.15 M salt for washing conditions. In general, washing is carried out  $T_m = 69.3 + 0.41 (G+C\%)$ . However, the  $T_m$  of a duplex DNA decreases by 1°C with every increase of 1% in the number of mismatch  
25 base pairs (Bonner and Laskey, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 46: 83, 1974). Formamide is optional in these hybridization conditions. Accordingly, particularly preferred levels of stringency are defined as follows: low stringency is 6 x SSC buffer, 0.1% w/v SDS at 25-42°C; a moderate stringency is 2 x SSC buffer, 0.1% w/v SDS at a temperature in the range 20°C to 65°C; high stringency is 0.1 x SSC buffer, 0.1% w/v SDS at a temperature of at least  
30 65°C.

As used herein, an "isolated" or "substantially pure" nucleic acid molecule (e.g. an RNA, DNA or a mixed polymer) is one which is substantially separated from other cellular components which naturally accompany a native sequence or protein, e.g. ribosomes, polymerases and many other genome sequences and proteins. The term embraces a nucleic acid sequence or protein which has been removed from its naturally occurring environment and includes recombinant or cloned DNA isolates and chemically synthesized analogs or analogs biologically synthesized by heterologous systems.

The present invention further provides recombinant nucleic acids including a recombinant construct comprising all or a part of the present gene family. The recombinant construct may be capable of replicating autonomously in a host cell. Alternatively, the recombinant construct may become integrated into the chromosomal DNA of the host cell. Such a recombinant polynucleotide comprises a polynucleotide of genomic, cDNA, semi-synthetic or synthetic origin which, by virtue of its origin or manipulation: (i) is not associated with all or a portion of a polynucleotide with which it is associated in nature; (ii) is linked to a polynucleotide other than that to which it is linked in nature; or (iii) does not occur in nature. Where nucleic acids according to the invention include RNA, reference to the sequence shown should be construed as reference to the RNA equivalent with U substituted for T. A "recombinant construct" includes an expression construct whereby the nucleotide sequence is expressed to form mRNA. The recombinant construct may be RNA or DNA.

Accordingly, recombinant nucleic acids comprising sequences otherwise not naturally occurring are provided by the present invention. Although the wild-type sequence may be employed, it will often be altered, e.g. by deletion, substitution or insertion of one or more nucleotides.

cDNA or genomic libraries of various types may be screened as natural sources of the nucleic acids of the present invention or such nucleic acids may be provided by amplification of sequences resident in genomic DNA or other natural sources, e.g. by PCR. The choice of cDNA libraries normally corresponds to a tissue source which is abundant in

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mRNA for the desired protein. Phage or plasmid libraries are normally preferred but other types of libraries may be used. Clones of a library are spread onto plates, transferred to a substrate for screening, denatured and probed for the presence of desired sequences.

5 The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may be produced by replication in a suitable host cell. Natural or synthetic polynucleotide fragments coding for a desired fragment will be incorporated into recombinant polynucleotide constructs, usually DNA constructs, capable of introduction into and replication in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell. Usually the polynucleotide constructs will be suitable for replication in a unicellular host,  
10 such as yeast or bacteria, but may also be intended for introduction into (with or without integration within the genome) cultured mammalian or other eukaryotic cell lines. The purification of nucleic acids produced by the methods of the present invention are described, e.g. in Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989 or Ausubel *et al.*, "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology" John Wiley & Sons Inc, 1992.  
15

The polynucleotides of the present invention may also be produced by chemical synthesis, e.g. by the phosphoramidite method described by Beaucage and Carruthers (*Tetra Letts* 22: 1859-1862, 1981) or the triester method according to Matteucci and Caruthers (*J. Am.*  
20 *Chem. Soc.* 103: 3185, 1981) and may be performed on commercial, automated oligonucleotide synthesizers. A double-stranded fragment may be obtained from the single-stranded product of chemical synthesis either by synthesizing the complementary strand and annealing the strands together under appropriate conditions or by adding the complementary strand using DNA polymerase with an appropriate primer sequence.

25

An appropriate promoter and other necessary vector sequences, including selectable markers, will be selected so as to be functional in the host and may include, when appropriate, those naturally associated with the 35-LM gene family. Examples of workable combinations of cell lines and expression vectors are described in Sambrook *et al.*, 1989,  
30 *supra* or Ausubel *et al.*, 1992, *supra*. Many useful vectors are known in the art and may be obtained from such vectors as Stratagene, New England Biolabs, Promega Biotech and



others. Promoters such as the trp, lac and phage promoters, tRNA promoters and glycolytic enzyme promoters may be used in prokaryotic hosts. Useful yeast promoters include promoter regions for metallothionein, 3-phosphoglycerate kinase or other glycolytic enzymes such as enolase or glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, enzymes  
5 responsible for maltose and galactose utilization and others. Vectors and promoters suitable for use in yeast expression are further described in European Patent Publication No. 0 073 675. Appropriate non-native mammalian promoters might include the early and late promoters from SV40 (Fiers *et al.*, *Nature* 273: 113-120, 1978) or promoters derived from murine molony leukemia virus, mouse tumor virus, avian sarcoma viruses,  
10 adenovirus II, bovine papilloma virus or polyoma. The CMV promoter is particularly useful in expressing 35-LM genes or cDNA. Insect promoters may be derived from baculovirus. In addition, the construct may be joined to an amplifiable gene (e.g. DHFR) so that multiple copies of the gene may be made. For appropriate enhancer and other expression control sequences, see also *Enhancers and Eukaryotic Gene Expression*, Cold  
15 Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbour, New York (1983). See also, e.g. U.S. Patent No. 5,691,198.

The vectors containing the nucleic acids of interest can be transcribed *in vitro* and the resulting RNA introduced into the host cell by well-known methods, e.g. by injection (see  
20 Kubo *et al.*, *FEBS Lett.* 241: 119, 1988), or the vectors can be introduced directly into host cells by methods well known in the art, which vary depending on the type of cellular host, including electroporation; transfection employing calcium chloride, rubidium chloride, calcium phosphate, DEAE-dextran, or other substances; microprojectile bombardment; lipofection; infection (where the vector is an infectious agent, such as a retroviral genome);  
25 and other methods. See generally, Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *supra* and Ausubel *et al.* (1992) *supra*. The introduction of the polynucleotides into the host cell by any method known in the art, including, *inter alia*, those described above, will be referred to herein as "transformation". The cells into which have been introduced nucleic acids described above are meant to also include the progeny of such cells.

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In one aspect, the vectors of the present invention comprise a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;

5 (b) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

(c) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;

10 (d) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of low stringency;

(e) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

15 (f) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

(g) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25,

20 wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to an expression control sequence.

In a related aspect, the vectors of the present invention comprise a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

25 (a) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;

(b) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

30 (c) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;

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(d) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of low stringency;

(e) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a  
5 sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

(f) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

(g) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25,

10 wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to an expression control sequence.

In a preferred aspect, the vectors of the present invention are artificial chromosomes. Artificial chromosome nucleic acid molecules are DNA molecules. In one form, the  
15 artificial chromosome DNA molecule is in isolated form. In another form, the artificial chromosome DNA is resident within the cell of the mammalian, avian species or any other higher eukaryote. The term "resident" includes the DNA existing as a self-replicating unit relative to the cell's chromosome as well as being integrated into the cell's chromosome. Generally, the artificial chromosome is in the form of a vector. The vector comprises,  
20 therefore, a neocentromere or its centromeric equivalent and having a centromeric chromatin domain. The term "neocentromere" is not intended to exclude a centromere although the neocentromere or centromere of the present invention is substantially devoid of  $\alpha$ -satellite or other repeat DNA that normally resides at a centromere. For brevity, reference to a "neocentromere" includes a centromere which substantially contains no  $\alpha$ -  
25 satellite or other repetitive DNA-based centromeric sequences.

Large quantities of the nucleic acids and polypeptides (see below) of the present invention may be prepared by expressing the 35-LM nucleic acids or parts thereof in vectors or other expression vehicles in compatible prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells. The most  
30 commonly used prokaryotic hosts are strains of *E. coli*, although other prokaryotes, such as *Bacillus subtilis* or *Pseudomonas* may also be used.

Mammalian or other eukaryotic host cells, such as those of yeast, filamentous fungi, plant, insect or amphibian or avian species, may also be useful for production of the proteins of the present invention. Propagation of mammalian cells in culture is *per se* well known.

5 See, Jakoby and Pastan (eds.), *Cell Culture. Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 58, Academic Press, Inc., Harcour Brace Jovanovich, New York, 1979. Examples of commonly used mammalian host cell lines are VERO and HeLa cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, and WI38, BHK and COS cell lines. The Jurkat T-cell line is particularly useful in the practice of this aspect of the present invention. An example of a commonly used insect cell  
10 line is SF9. However, it will be appreciated by the skilled practitioner that other cell lines may be appropriate, e.g. to provide higher expression, desirable glycosylation patterns or other features.

In a related aspect, the present invention provides for a host cell transformed or transfected  
15 with a vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;
- (b) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;
- 20 (c) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;
- (d) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of low  
25 stringency;
- (e) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;
- (f) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and
- 30 (g) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25,

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wherein the sequence is operably linked to an expression control sequence.

In a related aspect, the host cells of the present invention are transformed or transfected with a vector containing a polynucleotide of the present invention, wherein the vector is an artificial chromosome. In a preferred aspect, the host cell is transformed or transfected with a vector, wherein the vector is a human artificial chromosome.

Clones are selected by using markers depending on the mode of the vector construction. The marker may be on the same or a different DNA molecule, preferably the same DNA molecule. In prokaryotic hosts, the transformant may be selected, e.g. by resistance to ampicillin, tetracycline or other antibiotics. Production of a particular product based on temperature sensitivity may also serve as an appropriate marker.

Prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells transformed with the polynucleotides of the present invention will be useful not only for the production of the nucleic acids and polypeptides of the present invention but also, for example, in studying the characteristics of a *35-LM* expression product such as a polypeptide, mRNA, intron and exon.

Antisense polynucleotide sequences are useful in modulating the expression of members of the gene family. Polynucleotide vectors, for example, containing all or a part of the present nucleic acid molecule may be placed under the control of a promoter in an antisense orientation and introduced into a cell. Expression of such an antisense construct within a cell will interfere with the target *35-LM* transcription or translation. Furthermore, co-suppression and mechanisms to induce RNAi may also be employed. Such techniques may be useful to selectively inhibit inhibitory *35-LMs* in subjects with for example immunosuppression and may also be useful to inhibit triggering *35-LMs* in subjects with for example inflammatory or autoimmune conditions. Selective inhibition may involve the use of cell or tissue or cell cycle stage specific promoters to regulate expression of the antisense molecules in certain cell types or tissues, or over particular time periods.

Another embodiment of the present invention contemplates an isolated or recombinant

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nucleic acid molecule corresponding to a gene family which is located on human chromosome 17q22-24 or the equivalent region in another species and comprising a sequence of nucleotides encoding or complementary to a sequence encoding a polypeptide or a nucleotide sequence capable of hybridizing thereto under low stringency conditions  
5 wherein said polypeptide exhibits one or more of the identifying characteristics of hCMRF-35A or hCMRF-35H and wherein said polypeptide is expressed on the surface of defined populations of haematopoietic cells.

In a preferred embodiment, the polypeptide comprises a sequence of amino acids selected  
10 from those set forth in SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27 or SEQ ID NO:28 or an amino acid sequence having at least 20% similarity to all or part of any one of the listed sequences.

15 Particularly preferred nucleic acid molecules comprise nucleotide sequences substantially as set forth in SEQ ID NO:5 (h35-L1), SEQ ID NO:7 (h35-L2), SEQ ID NO:9 (h35-L3), SEQ ID NO:11 (h35-L4), SEQ ID NO:13 (h35-L5), SEQ ID NO:15 (m35-a), SEQ ID NO:17 (m35-c), SEQ ID NO:19 (m35-d), SEQ ID NO:21 (m35-f), SEQ ID NO:23 (m35-h), SEQ ID NO:25 (m35-g), or a nucleotide sequence having at least about 15% similarity  
20 to all or a part of the sequences or a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes to any of these medium stringency conditions.

The term "polypeptide" refers to a polymer of amino acids and its equivalent and does not refer to a specific length of the product, thus, peptides, oligopeptides and proteins are  
25 included within the definition of a polypeptide. This term also does not exclude modifications of the polypeptide, for example, glycosylations, acetylations, phosphorylations and the like. Included within the definition are, for example, polypeptides containing one or more analogs of an amino acid (including, for example, unnatural amino acids, etc.), polypeptides with substituted linkages as well as other  
30 modifications known in the art, both naturally and non-naturally occurring. Ordinarily, such polypeptides will be at least about 20% similar to the wild-type members of the 35-

LM gene family, preferably in excess of 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100%. In a preferred aspect, the polypeptides of the present invention are about 70% similar to the wild-type members of the 35'LM gene family. Also included are proteins encoding by DNAs which hybridize under high or low stringency conditions to 35-LM nucleic acids and closely related polypeptides or proteins retrieved by, for example, antibodies to the 35-LM family member.

10 The polypeptide molecules may be in isolated and purified form, free or substantially free of material with which it is naturally associated. The polypeptide may, if produced by expression in a prokaryotic cell or produced synthetically, lack native post-translational processing, such as glycosylation. The present invention is also directed to polypeptides which are sequence variants, alleles or derivatives of the 35-LM polypeptides.

15

In a preferred aspect, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28;

20 (b) a sequence having at least 70% similarity after optimal alignment to an amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28;

(c) a derivative, homolog, analog, chemical equivalent or mimetic of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28;

25 (d) a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(i) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;

30 (ii) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

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(iii) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;

5 (iv) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of low stringency;

(v) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

10 (vi) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

(vii) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

(e) a sequence having at least 70% similarity after optimal alignment to a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

15 (i) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;

(ii) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

20 (iii) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;

(iv) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of low stringency;

25 (v) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

(vi) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

30 (vii) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25.



Substitutional variants typically contain the exchange of one amino acid for another at one or more sites within the protein and may be designed to modulate one or more properties of the polypeptide such as stability against proteolytic cleavage without the loss of other functions or properties. Amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues involved. Preferred substitutions are ones which are conservative, that is, one amino acid is replaced with one of similar shape and charge. Conservative substitutions are well known in the art and typically include substitutions within the following groups: glycine, alanine; valine, isoleucine, leucine; aspartic acid, glutamic acid; asparagine, glutamine; serine, threonine; lysine, arginine; and tyrosine, phenylalanine.

Certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids in a protein structure without appreciable loss of interactive binding capacity with structures such as, for example, epitope-binding regions of antibodies or binding sites on substrate molecules or binding sites on proteins interacting with the 35-LM polypeptide. The interactive capacity and nature of a protein may define that protein's biological functional activity, and certain amino acid substitutions can be made in a protein sequence or its underlying DNA coding sequence and nevertheless obtain a protein with like properties. In making such changes, the hydrophobic index of amino acids may be considered. The importance of the hydrophobic amino acid index in conferring interactive biological function on a protein is generally understood in the art (Kyte and Doolittle, *J. Mol. Biol.* 157: 105-132, 1982). Alternatively, the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. The importance of hydrophilicity in conferring interactive biological function of a protein is generally understood in the art (U.S. Patent No. 4,554,101). The use of the hydrophobic index or hydrophilicity in designing polypeptides is further discussed in U.S. Patent No. 5,691,198.

The length of the polypeptide sequences compared for homology will generally be at least about 16 amino acids, usually at least about 20 residues, more usually at least about 24 residues, typically at least about 28 residues and preferably more than about 35 residues. In related aspects, sequences compared for homology will generally be, for example, 10,

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 amino acids.

5

The present invention further contemplates chemical analogs of a 35-LM polypeptide.

Analogues contemplated herein include but are not limited to modification to side chains, incorporating of unnatural amino acids and/or their derivatives during peptide, polypeptide or protein synthesis and the use of crosslinkers and other methods which impose conformational constraints on the proteinaceous molecule or their analogs.

Examples of side chain modifications contemplated by the present invention include modifications of amino groups such as by reductive alkylation by reaction with an aldehyde followed by reduction with  $\text{NaBH}_4$ ; amidination with methylacetimidate; acetylation with acetic anhydride; carbamoylation of amino groups with cyanate; trinitrobenzylation of amino groups with 2, 4, 6-trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS); acylation of amino groups with succinic anhydride and tetrahydrophthalic anhydride; and pyridoxylation of lysine with pyridoxal-5-phosphate followed by reduction with  $\text{NaBH}_4$ .

20

The guanidine group of arginine residues may be modified by the formation of heterocyclic condensation products with reagents such as 2,3-butanedione, phenylglyoxal and glyoxal.

25 The carboxyl group may be modified by carbodiimide activation *via* O-acylisourea formation followed by subsequent derivitization, for example, to a corresponding amide.

Sulphydryl groups may be modified by methods such as carboxymethylation with iodoacetic acid or iodoacetamide; performic acid oxidation to cysteic acid; formation of a mixed disulphides with other thiol compounds; reaction with maleimide, maleic anhydride or other substituted maleimide; formation of mercurial derivatives using 4-

30

chloromercuribenzoate, 4-chloromercuriphenylsulphonic acid, phenylmercury chloride, 2-chloromercuri-4-nitrophenol and other mercurials; carbamoylation with cyanate at alkaline pH.

- 5 Tryptophan residues may be modified by, for example, oxidation with N-bromosuccinimide or alkylation of the indole ring with 2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzyl bromide or sulphenyl halides. Tyrosine residues on the other hand, may be altered by nitration with tetranitromethane to form a 3-nitrotyrosine derivative.
- 10 Modification of the imidazole ring of a histidine residue may be accomplished by alkylation with iodoacetic acid derivatives or N-carbethoxylation with diethylpyrocarbonate.

- Examples of incorporating unnatural amino acids and derivatives during peptide synthesis
- 15 include, but are not limited to, use of norleucine, 4-amino butyric acid, 4-amino-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentanoic acid, 6-aminohexanoic acid, t-butylglycine, norvaline, phenylglycine, ornithine, sarcosine, 4-amino-3-hydroxy-6-methylheptanoic acid, 2-thienyl alanine and/or D-isomers of amino acids. A list of unnatural amino acid, contemplated herein is shown in Table 3.

**TABLE 3**  
*Codes for non-conventional amino acids*

5	Non-conventional amino acid		Non-conventional amino acid	
		Code		Code
	$\alpha$ -aminobutyric acid	Abu	L-N-methylalanine	Nmala
10	$\alpha$ -amino- $\alpha$ -methylbutyrate	Mgab	L-N-methylarginine	Nmarg
	aminocyclopropane-carboxylate	Cpro	L-N-methylasparagine	Nmasn
			L-N-methylaspartic acid	Nmasp
	aminoisobutyric acid	Aib	L-N-methylcysteine	Nmcys
	aminonorbornyl-carboxylate	Norb	L-N-methylglutamine	Nmgln
15			L-N-methylglutamic acid	Nmglu
	cyclohexylalanine	Chexa	L-N-methylhistidine	Nmhis
	cyclopentylalanine	Cpen	L-N-methylisoleucine	Nmile
	D-alanine	Dal	L-N-methylleucine	Nmleu
	D-arginine	Darg	L-N-methyllysine	Nmlys
20	D-aspartic acid	Das	L-N-methylmethionine	Nmmet
	D-cysteine	Dcys	L-N-methylnorleucine	Nmnle
	D-glutamine	Dgln	L-N-methylnorvaline	Nmnva
	D-glutamic acid	Dglu	L-N-methylornithine	Nmorn
	D-histidine	Dhis	L-N-methylphenylalanine	Nmphe
25	D-isoleucine	Dile	L-N-methylproline	Nmpro
	D-leucine	Dleu	L-N-methylserine	Nmser
	D-lysine	Dlys	L-N-methylthreonine	Nmthr
	D-methionine	Dmet	L-N-methyltryptophan	Nmtrp
	D-ornithine	Dorn	L-N-methyltyrosine	Nmtyr
30	D-phenylalanine	Dphe	L-N-methylvaline	Nmval
	D-proline	Dpro	L-N-methylethylglycine	Nmetg
	D-serine	Dser	L-N-methyl-t-butylglycine	Nmtbug

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	D-threonine	Dthr	L-norleucine	Nle
	D-tryptophan	Dtrp	L-norvaline	Nva
	D-tyrosine	Dtyr	$\alpha$ -methyl-aminoisobutyrate	Maib
	D-valine	Dval	$\alpha$ -methyl- $\gamma$ -aminobutyrate	Mgab
5	D- $\alpha$ -methylalanine	Dmala	$\alpha$ -methylcyclohexylalanine	Mchexa
	D- $\alpha$ -methylarginine	Dmarg	$\alpha$ -methylcyclopentylalanine	Mcpen
	D- $\alpha$ -methylasparagine	Dmasn	$\alpha$ -methyl- $\alpha$ -naphthylalanine	Manap
	D- $\alpha$ -methylaspartate	Dmasp	$\alpha$ -methylpenicillamine	Mpen
	D- $\alpha$ -methylcysteine	Dmcys	N-(4-aminobutyl)glycine	Nglu
10	D- $\alpha$ -methylglutamine	Dmgln	N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine	Naeg
	D- $\alpha$ -methylhistidine	Dmhis	N-(3-aminopropyl)glycine	Norn
	D- $\alpha$ -methylisoleucine	Dmile	N-amino- $\alpha$ -methylbutyrate	Nmaabu
	D- $\alpha$ -methylleucine	Dmleu	$\alpha$ -naphthylalanine	Anap
	D- $\alpha$ -methyllysine	Dmlys	N-benzylglycine	Nphe
15	D- $\alpha$ -methylmethionine	Dmmet	N-(2-carbamylethyl)glycine	Ngln
	D- $\alpha$ -methylornithine	Dmorn	N-(carbamylmethyl)glycine	Nasn
	D- $\alpha$ -methylphenylalanine	Dmphe	N-(2-carboxyethyl)glycine	Nglu
	D- $\alpha$ -methylproline	Dmpro	N-(carboxymethyl)glycine	Nasp
	D- $\alpha$ -methylserine	Dmser	N-cyclobutylglycine	Ncbut
20	D- $\alpha$ -methylthreonine	Dmthr	N-cycloheptylglycine	Nchep
	D- $\alpha$ -methyltryptophan	Dmtrp	N-cyclohexylglycine	Nchex
	D- $\alpha$ -methyltyrosine	Dmty	N-cyclodecylglycine	Ncdec
	D- $\alpha$ -methylvaline	Dmval	N-cyclododecylglycine	Ncdod
	D-N-methylalanine	Dnmala	N-cyclooctylglycine	Ncoct
25	D-N-methylarginine	Dnmarg	N-cyclopropylglycine	Ncpro
	D-N-methylasparagine	Dnmasn	N-cycloundecylglycine	Ncund
	D-N-methylaspartate	Dnmasp	N-(2,2-diphenylethyl)glycine	Nbhm
	D-N-methylcysteine	Dnmcys	N-(3,3-diphenylpropyl)glycine	Nbhe
	D-N-methylglutamine	Dnmgln	N-(3-guanidinopropyl)glycine	Narg
30	D-N-methylglutamate	Dnmglu	N-(1-hydroxyethyl)glycine	Nthr

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	D-N-methylhistidine	Dnmhis	N-(hydroxyethyl)glycine	Nser
	D-N-methylisoleucine	Dnmile	N-(imidazolylethyl)glycine	Nhis
	D-N-methylleucine	Dnmleu	N-(3-indolylyethyl)glycine	Nhtrp
	D-N-methyllysine	Dnmlys	N-methyl- $\gamma$ -aminobutyrate	Nmgabu
5	N-methylcyclohexylalanine	Nmchexa	D-N-methylmethionine	Dnmmet
	D-N-methylornithine	Dnmorn	N-methylcyclopentylalanine	Nmcpen
	N-methylglycine	Nala	D-N-methylphenylalanine	Dnmphe
	N-methylaminoisobutyrate	Nmaib	D-N-methylproline	Dnmpro
	N-(1-methylpropyl)glycine	Nile	D-N-methylserine	Dnmser
10	N-(2-methylpropyl)glycine	Nleu	D-N-methylthreonine	Dnmthr
	D-N-methyltryptophan	Dnmtrp	N-(1-methylethyl)glycine	Nval
	D-N-methyltyrosine	Dnmtyr	N-methyl- $\alpha$ -naphthylalanine	Nmanap
	D-N-methylvaline	Dnmval	N-methylpenicillamine	Nmpen
	$\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid	Gabu	N-( <i>p</i> -hydroxyphenyl)glycine	Nhtyr
15	L- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Tbug	N-(thiomethyl)glycine	Ncys
	L-ethylglycine	Etg	penicillamine	Pen
	L-homophenylalanine	Hphe	L- $\alpha$ -methylalanine	Mala
	L- $\alpha$ -methylarginine	Marg	L- $\alpha$ -methylasparagine	Masn
	L- $\alpha$ -methylaspartate	Masp	L- $\alpha$ -methyl- <i>t</i> -butylglycine	Mtbug
20	L- $\alpha$ -methylcysteine	Mcys	L-methylethylglycine	Metg
	L- $\alpha$ -methylglutamine	Mgln	L- $\alpha$ -methylglutamate	Mglu
	L- $\alpha$ -methylhistidine	Mhis	L- $\alpha$ -methylhomophenylalanine	Mhphe
	L- $\alpha$ -methylisoleucine	Mile	N-(2-methylthioethyl)glycine	Nmet
	L- $\alpha$ -methylleucine	Mleu	L- $\alpha$ -methyllysine	Mlys
25	L- $\alpha$ -methylmethionine	Mmet	L- $\alpha$ -methylnorleucine	Mnle
	L- $\alpha$ -methylnorvaline	Mnva	L- $\alpha$ -methylornithine	Morn
	L- $\alpha$ -methylphenylalanine	Mphe	L- $\alpha$ -methylproline	Mpro
	L- $\alpha$ -methylserine	Mser	L- $\alpha$ -methylthreonine	Mthr
	L- $\alpha$ -methyltryptophan	Mtrp	L- $\alpha$ -methyltyrosine	Mtyr
30	L- $\alpha$ -methylvaline	Mval	L-N-methylhomophenylalanine	Nmhph

N-(N-(2,2-diphenylethyl)	Nnbhm	N-(N-(3,3-diphenylpropyl)	Nnbhe
carbamylmethyl)glycine		carbamylmethyl)glycine	
1-carboxy-1-(2,2-diphenyl-	Nmbc		
ethylamino)cyclopropane			

5

Crosslinkers can be used, for example, to stabilize 3D conformations, using homo-bifunctional crosslinkers such as the bifunctional imido esters having  $(CH_2)_n$  spacer groups with  $n=1$  to  $n=6$ , glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters and hetero-bifunctional reagents which usually contain an amino-reactive moiety such as N-hydroxysuccinimide and another group specific-reactive moiety such as maleimido or dithio moiety (SH) or carbodiimide (COOH). In addition, peptides can be conformationally constrained by, for example, incorporation of  $C_\alpha$  and  $N_\alpha$ -methylamino acids, introduction of double bonds between  $C_\alpha$  and  $C_\beta$  atoms of amino acids and the formation of cyclic peptides or analogues by introducing covalent bonds such as forming an amide bond between the N and C termini, between two side chains or between a side chain and the N or C terminus.

10

15

The term "peptide mimetic" or "mimetic" is intended to refer to a substance which has the essential biological activity of the 35-LM family member polypeptide. A peptide mimetic may be a peptide-containing molecule that mimics elements of protein secondary structure. The underlying rationale behind the use of peptide mimetics is that the peptide backbone of proteins exists chiefly to orient amino acid side chains in such a way as to facilitate molecular interactions such as those of antibody and antigen, enzyme and substrate or scaffolding proteins. A peptide mimetic is designed to permit molecular interactions similar to the natural molecule. A mimetic may not be a peptide at all, but it will retain the essential biological activity of a natural 35-LM polypeptide.

20

25

The present invention is particularly useful, therefore, for screening compounds by using one or more 35-LM family member polypeptide or binding fragment thereof in any of a variety of drug screening techniques, such as those described herein and in International Publication No. WO 97/02048.

30

The 35-LM family member polypeptide or fragment employed in such a test may either be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, or borne on a cell surface. One method of drug screening utilizes eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells which are stably transformed with recombinant polynucleotides expressing the polypeptide or fragment, preferably in competitive binding assays. Such cells, either in viable or fixed form, can be used for standard binding assays. One may measure, for example, the formation of complexes between a polypeptide or fragment and the agent being tested, or examine the degree to which the formation of a complex between a 35-LM polypeptide or a part thereof and a specific antibody is aided or interfered with by the agent being tested.

Reference to an "immunointeractive molecule" should be understood as a reference to any molecule comprising an antigen binding portion or a derivative thereof. In a preferred aspect, the immunointeractive molecules of the present invention are antibodies. Antibodies contemplated by the present invention may be polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized or deimmunized antibodies.

Polyclonal antibodies may conveniently be used, however, the use of monoclonal antibodies in an immunoassay is particularly preferred because of the ability to produce them in large quantities and the homogeneity of the product. The preparation of hybridoma cell lines for monoclonal antibody production is derived by fusing an immortal cell line and lymphocytes sensitized against the immunogenic preparation (i.e. comprising 35-LM polypeptide) or can be done by techniques which are well known to those who are skilled in the art. (See, for example, Douillard and Hoffman, Basic Facts about Hybridomas, in *Compendium of Immunology* Vol. II, ed. by Schwartz, 1981; Kohler and Milstein, *Nature* 256: 495-499, 1975; Kohler and Milstein, *European Journal of Immunology* 6: 511-519, 1976). Single chain antibodies or transgenic mice expressing humanized antibodies or other recognition proteins may also be used. Useful proteins in this regard include diabodies, peptide mimetics and antibody fragments such as scFv fragments and Fab fragments.



Monoclonal antibodies which bind specifically to members of the 35-LM family provide a convenient method for detecting and targeting the cells which express one or more 35-LM. For detecting one or more cells expressing particular 35-LMs either alone or in conjunction with other cell surface molecules, an large number of assays are available. For example, populations of cells may be routinely assessed for their 35-LM polypeptide cell surface markers using identifiable polypeptide specific binding partners such as primary antibodies to cell surface markers and secondary antibodies labeled with detectable markers. Antibodies may further differentiate between allelic or altered forms of 35-LM polypeptides. The presence of members of the 35-LM members may be accomplished in a number of ways such as by Western blotting and ELISA procedures. A wide range of immunoassay techniques are available as can be seen by reference to U.S. Patent Nos. 4,016,043, 4,424,279 and 4,018,653. These include both single-site and two-site or "sandwich" assays of the non-competitive types, as well as in the traditional competitive binding assays. These assays also include direct binding of a labeled antibody to a target. Monoclonal antibodies may be used as agonists or antagonists of 35-LM polypeptide activity. They may also be formulated as a composition suitable for administration to an individual in a method of treatment or prophylaxis.

The antibodies of the present invention are useful in a range of other methodologies including flow cytometry, which typically detects optical parameters. For example, a flow cytometer may be used to determine forward scatter (which is a measure of size of a carrier), side scatter (which is sensitive to refractive index and size of a particle [see Shapiro, "*Practical flow cytometry*", 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Brisbane, Wiley-Liss, 1995]) and fluorescent emission.

25

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting a target cell which produces a member of the 35-LM family of proteins, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a sample comprising cells;
- (b) contacting said sample with an molecule that binds to a member of the 35-LM family of proteins; and

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(c) detecting the presence of a target cell conjugated to said molecule specific for a member of the 35-LM family of proteins.

In a preferred aspect, the 35-LM line molecule detected is selected from the group  
5 consisting of 35-L1, 35-L2, 35-L3, 35-L4 and/or 35-L5.

Further contemplated by the present invention are methods for assessing a disease or condition, including the ability for a subject to mount an immune response, wherein the  
10 method comprises determining the level or pattern of expression of the nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;

(b) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13,  
15 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

(c) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;

(d) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in  
20 SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of low stringency;

(e) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

(f) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15,  
25 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

(g) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25,

wherein the pattern of presence or absence of expression correlates with a disease condition, a propensity for developing a disease condition and/or an ability for a subject to  
30 maintain an immune response.

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In a related aspect, the present invention provides a method for assessing a disease or condition including the ability for a subject to mount an immune response, said method comprising determining the level or pattern of the protein, wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of:

5 (a) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28;

(b) a sequence having at least 70% similarity after optimal alignment to an amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28;

10 (c) a derivative, homolog, analog, chemical equivalent or mimetic of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28;

(d) a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

(i) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;

(ii) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

(iii) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;

(iv) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of low stringency;

(v) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

(vi) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

(vii) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

30 (e) a sequence having at least 70% similarity after optimal alignment to a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

- 40 -

(i) a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25;

(ii) a complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

5 (iii) a sequence consisting of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25 or complementary form thereof;

(iv) a sequence which hybridizes to the complement of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25, under conditions of  
10 low stringency;

(v) a sequence having at least 70% identity after optimal alignment to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25;

(vi) a derivative of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25; and

15 (vii) a homolog of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 or 25,

wherein the pattern of presence or absence or level of said protein correlates with a disease condition, a propensity for developing a disease condition and/or an ability for a subject to maintain an immune response.

20

As is known in the art, flow cytometry is a high throughput technique which involves rapidly analyzing the physical and chemical characteristics of cells or other particles as they pass through the path of one or more laser beams while suspended in a fluid stream. As each cell or particle intercepts the laser beam, the scattered light and fluorescent light  
25 emitted by each cell or particle is detected and recorded using any suitable tracking algorithm.

A modern flow cytometer is able to perform these tasks up to 100,000 cells/particles  $s^{-1}$ . Through the use of an optical array of filters and dichroic mirrors, different wavelengths of  
30 fluorescent light can be separated and detected simultaneously. In addition, a number of lasers with different excitation wavelengths may be used. Hence, a variety of fluorophores

can be used to target and examine, for example, intra- and extra-cellular properties of individual cells. The scattered light measurements can also classify an individual carrier's size, shape, granularity and/or complexity and, hence, belonging to a particular population of interest (Shapiro, 1995, *supra*).

5

Suitable flow cytometers which may be used in the methods of the present invention include those which measure five to nine optical parameters (see Table 4) using a single excitation laser, commonly an argon ion air-cooled laser operating at 15 mW on its 488 nm spectral line. More advanced flow cytometers are capable of using multiple excitation  
10 lasers such as a HeNe laser (633 nm) or a HeCd laser (325 nm) in addition to the argon ion laser (488 or 514 nm). Optical parameters, corresponding to different optically detectable/quantifiable attributes, for a carrier, may be measured by a flow cytometer to provide a matrix of qualitative and/or quantitative information, providing a code (or addressability in a multi-dimensional space) for the carrier.

15

TABLE 4

*Exemplary optical parameters which may be measured by a flow cytometer.*

Parameter	Acronym	Detection angle form incident laser beam	Wavelength (nm)
Forward scattered light	FS	2-5°	488*
Side scattered light	SS	90°	488*
"Green" fluorescence	FL1	90°	510-540 <sup>†</sup>
"Yellow" fluorescence	FL2	90°	560-580 <sup>†</sup>
"Red" fluorescence	FL3	90°	>650 <sup>#</sup>

20 \* using a 488 nm excitation laser

† width of bandpass filter

# longpass filter

For example, Biggs *et al.* (*Cytometry* 36: 36-45, 1999) have constructed an 11-parameter  
25 flow cytometer using three excitation lasers and have demonstrated the use of nine

distinguishable fluorophores in addition to forward and side scatter measurements for purposes of immunophenotyping (i.e. classifying) cells. The maximum number of parameters commercially available currently is 17: forward scatter, side scatter and three excitation lasers each with five fluorescence detectors. Whether all of the parameters can be adequately used depends heavily on the extinction coefficients, quantum yields and amount of spectral overlap between all fluorophores (Malemed *et al.*, "*Flow cytometry and sorting*", 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., New York, Wiley-Liss, 1990). However, it will be understood that the present invention is not restricted to any particular flow cytometer or any particular set of parameters. In this regard, the invention also contemplates use in place of a conventional flow cytometer, a microfabricated flow cytometer as, for example, disclosed by Fu *et al.* (*Nature Biotechnology* 17: 1109-1111, 1999).

A flow cytometer with this capacity to sort is known as a "fluorescence-activated cell sorter" (FACS). Accordingly, the step of sorting in the present method of obtaining a population of detectably unique carriers may be effected by flow cytometric techniques such as by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) although with respect to the present invention, FACS is more accurately "fluorescence activated carrier or solid support sorting" (see, for example, "*Methods in Cell Biology*" Vol. 33, Darzynkiewica, Z. and Crissman, H.A., eds., Academic Press) and Dengl and Herzenberg, *J. Immunol. Methods* 52: 1-14, 1982.

The present invention further relates to modified antibodies. Modified antibodies of particular interest are single chain fragments carrying the variable (V) region of an antibody. This is called an scFv antibody fragment. scFv antibody fragments are derived from Fragment antigen binding (Fab) portions of an antibody and comprise only the V region of a heavy chain linked by a stretch of synthetic peptide to a V region light chain.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, antibodies may also be used to purge target cells, either alone or in conjunction with other immune or cytotoxic molecules.

The present invention further provides a method of treating a disease or disorder in a subject by administering to the subject an antibody which specifically recognizes and targets cells affected by the disease or disorder contemplated for treatment by the present invention. The antibody may be evaluated for its ability act directly on cells to bring out the desired effect and/or it may be evaluated for its suitability for use in a conjugated form such as to an immunotoxin. The antibody may be evaluated for its potential usefulness in a therapeutic product to treat a disorder or disease state in a subject, preferably a human, or it may be evaluated for its potential usefulness in a therapeutic product to enhance cell function or confer a beneficial effect on a subject, preferably a human.

The therapeutic product may be a therapeutic antibody containing an antibody or antibody fragment and if needed, carriers, buffers, excipients and the like. Alternately, a therapeutic product may contain an antibody or antibody fragment conjugated to at least one bioactive substance such as a cytotoxin or a stimulant, and if needed, carriers, buffers, excipients and the like. The term "immunotoxin" refers to a therapeutic product containing an antibody conjugated to at least one cytotoxin, where the antibody and cytotoxin(s) may be conjugated or combined by any suitable means, with or without the use of cross-linking agents. An immunotoxin may be used to deliver a toxin to a target cell, in order to destroy or inhibit the target cell. A therapeutic product containing an antibody conjugated to or otherwise combined with a stimulant may be used to stimulate or enhance the functioning of a target cell.

Antibodies are regarded as an important resource for developing effective therapeutic products because of their combination of variability and specificity, i.e., antibodies can be elicited against a wide variety of target antigens and antibodies recognize a single epitope on the target antigen. This specificity is best used against a target antigen that appears to be limited to a specific disease condition, such as a surface antigen found only on cancer cells, or a surface antigen specific to a disease-causing organism.

Antibodies can function in therapeutic products through various mechanisms. In the simplest model, antibody binding to a target antigen on the surface of a cell triggers

destruction, malfunctioning, or neutralization of the cell. Antibody binding may trigger cell destruction through apoptosis, necrosis, or by eliciting other cells such as macrophages to destroy and remove the cell. Antibodies may cause malfunctioning of a diseased cell, in particular a cell which expresses or has on its surface a CMRF-35 like molecule, and preferably 35-L1, 35-L2, 35-L3, 35-L4 and/or 35-L5, by interfering with normal processes. For example, antibodies may bind to and inhibit receptors or kinases which are expressed only in cancer cells, or which are overexpressed in certain diseased cells, such as AML cells. Antibodies may also have a neutralizing effect in which they bind to toxic antigens or antigens involved in various essential cell processes such as transcription or signal transduction, and block the action of these antigens. Therapeutic antibodies may induce effector mechanisms such as antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and complement-dependent cytotoxicity.

In a different model, antibodies are conjugated to a cytotoxin to produce a therapeutic product known as an immunotoxin. This approach utilizes the specificity and affinity of antibodies to deliver cytotoxic agents to a target cell in an approach sometimes known as the "magic bullet". Antibodies, typically a tumor-directed antibody or antibody fragment, are conjugated with a cytotoxic agent or toxic moiety active against the target cell. The antibody acts as a targeting agent to find and bind to a cell bearing the target antigen, thereby delivering the toxin which selectively kills the cell carrying the target antigen. If necessary, crosslinkers can be chosen which endow immunotoxins with high in vivo stability.

In a preferred aspect, the antibodies of the present invention either alone or conjugated to an immunotoxin are immunoreactive against CMRF-35-like molecules. In a particularly preferred aspect, the antibodies are immunoreactive against 35-L1, 35-L2, 35-L3, 35-L4 and/or 35-L5.

35-LM expression and variation may also be assessed at the nucleic acid level. For example RT-PCR based methods may be employed to monitor expression of nucleic acid molecules in different cell types and tissues. Nucleic acid sequence variation may be



detected by direct DNA sequencing, either manual sequencing or automated fluorescent sequencing, can detect sequence variation. Another approach is the single-stranded conformation polymorphism assay (SSCP) [Orita *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 2776-2770, 1989]. This method can be optimized to detect most DNA sequence variation.

5 The increased throughput possible with SSCP makes it an attractive, viable alternative to direct sequencing for mutation detection on a research basis. The fragments which have shifted mobility on SSCP gels are then sequenced to determine the exact nature of the DNA sequence variation. Other approaches based on the detection of mismatches between the two complementary DNA strands include clamped denaturing gel electrophoresis

10 (CDGE) [Sheffield *et al.*, *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 49: 699-706, 1991], heteroduplex analysis (HA) [White *et al.*, *Genomics* 12: 301-306, 1992] and chemical mismatch cleavage (CMC) [Grompe *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 5855-5892, 1989]. Other methods which might detect mutations in regulatory regions or which might comprise large deletions, duplications or insertions include the protein truncation assay or the asymmetric assay. A

15 review of methods of detecting DNA sequence variation can be found in Grompe [*Nature Genetics* 5: 111-117, 1993]. Once a mutation is known, an allele specific detection approach such as allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) hybridization can be utilized to rapidly screen large numbers of other samples for that same mutation. Such a technique can utilize probes which are labeled with gold nanoparticles to yield a visual color result

20 [Elghanian *et al.*, *Science* 277: 1078-1081, 1997]. Techniques are available to screen RNA products or proteinaceous products.

Preferably, the polypeptides encoded by the present nucleic acid molecules are expressed on the surface of defined populations of hematopoietic cells. Cells of leukocyte lineages

25 are contemplated, including, for example, monocytes, dendritic cells, NK cells, granulocytes, T-lymphocytes, B-lymphocytes, monocyte derived dendritic cells and precursors thereof.

The phrase, "differentially expressed" is a broad reference to expression of mRNA or a

30 polypeptide in a particular cell type, organ or tissue, stage of development, differentiation cell cycle, or, wherein expression is varied as a result of age, infection, immune or other

status or an individual.

The present invention provides methods of screening for agents which interact with the 35-LM nucleic acid molecules or polypeptides of the present invention. Competitive binding  
5 assays are preferred. Conveniently, high throughput screening of test peptides is used to identify peptides with suitable affinity and selectivity. Purified 35-LM polypeptide may be immobilized or cells or membranes expressing 35-LM polypeptide may be employed.

Following identification of antibodies or natural or artificial agonists and antagonists  
10 including scFv fragments, one or more substances may be manufactured or formulated as a composition suitable for administration to individuals in a method of treatment or prophylaxis.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for detecting the presence of a  
15 disease condition in a subject, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from said subject;
- (b) contacting said biological sample with an molecule that binds to a nucleic acid molecule of Claim 1 or a polypeptide Claim 6;
- (c) detecting in said biological sample the presence of binding of said  
20 molecule; and
- (d) comparing the presence of bound molecule with a pre-determined cut-off value to make a determination as to the presence or absence of a disease or condition in said subject.

25 In a preferred aspect, the molecule used in the methods of the present invention is an immunointeractive molecule. In a particularly preferred aspect, the immunointeractive molecule is an antibody.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a method of diagnosing or treating a  
30 subject suffering from a genetic disease or condition including, without being limited to, A-Beta-Lipoproteinemia, A-V, A Beta-2-Microglobulin Amyloidosis, A-T, A1AD, A1AT,

Aagenaes, Aarskog syndrome, Aarskog-Scott Syndrome, Aase-Smith syndrome, Aase Syndrome, AAT, Abderhalden-Kaufmann-Lignac Syndrome, Abdominal Muscle Deficiency Syndrome, Abdominal Wall Defect, Abdominal Epilepsy, Abdominal Migraine, Abductor Spasmodic Dysphonia, Abductor Spastic Dysphonia, Abercrombie Syndrome, blepharon-Macrostomia Syndrome, ABS, Absence of HPRT, Absence of  
5 Corpus Callosum Schinzel Typ, Absence Defect of Limbs Scalp and Skull, Absence of Menstruation Primar, Absence of HGPRT, Absorptive Hyperoxaluria or Enteric, Abt-Letterer-Siwe Disease, ACADL, ACADM Deficiency, ACADM, ACADS, Acanthocytosis-Neurologic Disorder, Acanthocytosis, Acantholysis Bullosa, Acanthosis  
10 Nigricans, Acanthosis Bullosa, Acanthosis Nigricans With Insulin Resistance Type A, Acanthosis Nigricans With Insulin Resistance Type B, Acanthotic Nevus, Acatalasemia, Acatalasia, ACC, Accessory Atrioventricular Pathways, Acephaly, ACF with Cardiac Defects, Achalasia, Achard-Thiers Syndrome, ACHARD (Marfan variant), Achard's syndrome, Acholuric Jaundice, Achondrogenesis, Achondrogenesis Type IV,  
15 Achondrogenesis Type III, Achondroplasia, Achondroplasia Tarda, Achondroplastic Dwarfism, Achoo Syndrome, Achromat, Achromatope, Achromatopic, Achromatopsia, Achromic Nevi, Acid Ceramidase Deficiency, Acid Maltase Deficiency, Acid Beta-glucosidase Deficiency, Acidemia Methylmalonic, Acidemia Propionic, Acidemia with Episodic Ataxia and Weakness, Acidosis, Aclasis Tarsoepiphyseal, ACM, Acoustic  
20 Neurilemoma, Acoustic Neuroma, ACPS with Leg Hypoplasia, ACPS II, ACPS IV, ACPS III, Acquired Aphasia with Convulsive Disorder, Acquired Brown Syndrome, Acquired Epileptic Aphasia, Acquired Factor XIII Deficiency, Acquired Form of ACC (caused by infection while still in womb), Acquired Hyperoxaluria, Acquired Hypogammaglobulinemia, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Acquired Iron  
25 Overload, Acquired Lipodystrophy, Acquired Partial Lipodystrophy, Acquired Wandering Spleen, ACR, Acral Dysostosis with Facial and Genital Abnormalities, Acro Renal, Acrocallosal Syndrome Schinzel Type, Acrocephalosyndactyly, Acrocephalosyndactyly Type I, Acrocephalosyndactyly Type I Subtype I, Acrocephalopolysyndactyly Type II, Acrocephalopolysyndactyly Type III, Acrocephalopolysyndactyly Type IV,  
30 Acrocephalosyndactyly V (ACS5 or ACS V) Subtype I, Acrocephaly Skull Asymmetry and Mild Syndactyly, Acrocephaly, Acrochondrohyperplasia, Acrodermatitis

Enteropathica, Acrodysostosis, Acrodystrophic Neuropathy, Acrodystrophic Neuropathy,  
 Acrofacial Dysostosis Nager Type, Acrofacial Dysostosis Nager Type, Acrofacial  
 Dysostosis Postaxial Type, Acrofacial Dysostosis Type Genée-Wiedep, Acrogeria  
 Familial, Acromegaly, Acromelalgia Hereditary, Acromesomelic Dysplasia,  
 5 Acromesomelic Dwarfism, Acromicric Skeletal Dysplasia, Acromicric Dysplasia,  
 Acroosteolysis with Osteoporosis and Changes in Skull and Mandible, Acroosteolysis,  
 Acroparesthesia, ACS I, ACS Type II, ACS Type III, ACS, ACS3, ACTH Deficiency,  
 Action Myoclonus, Acute Brachial Neuritis Syndrome, Acute Brachial Radiculitis  
 Syndrome, Acute Cerebral Gaucher Disease, Acute Cholangitis, Acute Disseminated  
 10 Encephalomyeloradiculopathy, Acute Disseminated Histiocytosis-X, Acute Hemorrhagic  
 Polioencephalitis, Acute Idiopathic Polyneuritis, Acute Immune-Mediation Polyneuritis,  
 Acute Infantile Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Brain Sclerosis, Acute Intermittant Porphyrria, Acute  
 Porphyrrias, Acute Sarcoidosis, Acute Shoulder Neuritis, Acute Toxic Epidermolysis, Acyl-  
 CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency Long-Chain, Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency  
 15 Short-Chain, Acyl-CoA Dihydroxyacetone Acyltransferase, Acyl-coenzyme A Oxidase  
 Deficiency, ADA, ADA Deficiency, Adam Complex, Adamantiades-Behcet's Syndrome,  
 Adamantinoma, Adams Oliver Syndrome, Adaptive Colitis, ADD combined type, ADD,  
 Addison Disease with Cerebral Sclerosis, Addison's Anemia, Addison's Disease, Addison-  
 Biermer Anemia, Addison-Schilder Disease, Addisonian Pernicious Anemia, Addisonian  
 20 Pernicious Anemia, Adducted Thumbs-Mental Retardation, Adductor Spasmodic  
 Dysphonia, Adductor Spastic Dysphonia, Adenoma Associated Virilism of Older Women,  
 Adenomatosis of the Colon and Rectum, Adenomatous polyposis of the Colon,  
 Adenomatous Polyposis Familial, Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency, Adenylosuccinase  
 deficiency, ADHD predominantly hyperactive-impulsive type, ADHD predominantly  
 25 inattentive type, ADHD, Adhesive Arachnoiditis, Adie Syndrome, Adie's Syndrome,  
 Adie's Tonic Pupil, Adie's Pupil, Adipogenital Retinitis Pigmentosa Polydactyly,  
 Adipogenital-Retinitis Pigmentosa Syndrome, Adiposa Dolorosa, Adiposis Dolorosa,  
 Adiposogenital Dystrophy, Adolescent Cystinosis, ADPKD, Adrenal Cortex Adenoma,  
 Adrenal Disease, Adrenal Hyperfunction resulting from Pituitary ACTH Excess, Adrenal  
 30 Hypoplasia, Adrenal Insufficiency, Adrenal Neoplasm, Adrenal Virilism, Adreno-Retinitis  
 Pigmentosa-Polydactyly Syndrome, Adrenocortical Insufficiency, Adrenocortical

Hypofunction, Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone Deficiency Isolated, Adrenogenital Syndrome, Adrenoleukodystrophy, Adrenomyeloneuropathy, Adreno-Retinitis Pigmentosa-Polydactyly Syndrome, Adult Cystinosis, Adult Dermatomyositis, Adult Hypophosphatasia, Adult Macula Lutea Retinae Degeneration, Adult Onset ALD, Adult-Onset Ceroidosis, Adult Onset Medullary Cystic Disease, Adult Onset Pernicious Anemia, Adult Onset Schindler Disease, Adult-Onset Subacute Necrotizing Encephalomyelopathy, Adult Onset Pernicious Anemia, Adult Polycystic Kidney Disease, Adult Onset Medullary Cystic Disease, Adynlosuccinate Lyase Deficiency, AE, AEC Syndrome, AFD, Afibrinogenemia, African Siderosis, AGA, Aganglionic Megacolon, Age Related Macular Degeneration, Agenesis of Commissura Magna Cerebri, Agenesis of Corpus Callosum, Agenesis of Corpus Callosum-Infantile Spasms-Ocular Anomalies, Agenesis of Corpus Callosum and Chorioretinal Abnormality, Agenesis of Corpus Callosum-Chorioretinitis Abnormality, Aggressive mastocytosis, Agnosis Primary, AGR Triad, AGU, Agyria, Agyria-pachygria-band spectrum, AHC, AHD, AHDS, AHF Deficiency, AHG Deficiency, AHO, Ahumada Del Castillo, Aicardi Syndrome, AIED, AIMP, AIP, AIS, Akinetic Seizure, ALA-D Porphyria, Alactasia, Alagille Syndrome, Aland Island Eye Disease (X-Linked), Alaninuria, Albers-Schonberg Disease, Albinism, Albinismus, Albinoidism, Albright Hereditary Osteodystrophy, Alcaptonuria, Alcohol-Related Birth Defects, Alcoholic Embryopathy, ALD, Aldosterone, Aldosteronism With Normal Blood Pressure, Aldrich Syndrome, Alexander's Disease, Algodystrophy, Algoneurodystrophy, Alkaptonuria, Alkaptonuric Ochronosis, Alkyl DHAP synthase deficiency, Allan-Herndon-Dudley Syndrome, Allan-Herndon Syndrome, Allan-Herndon-Dudley Mental Retardation, Allergic Granulomatous Antitis, Allergic Granulomatous Angiitis of Cronkhite-Canada, Alobar Holoprosencephaly, Alopecia Areata, Alopecia Celsi, Alopecia Cicatrisata, Alopecia Circumscripta, Alopecia-Poliosis-Uveitis-Vitiligo-Deafness-Cutaneous-Uveo-O, Alopecia Seminuniversalis, Alopecia Totalis, Alopecia Universalis, Alpers Disease, Alpers Diffuse Degeneration of Cerebral Gray Matter with Hepatic Cirrhosis, Alpers Progressive Infantile Poliodystrophy, Alpha-1-Antitrypsin Deficiency, Alpha-1 4 Glucosidase Deficiency, Alpha-Galactosidase A Deficiency, Alpha-Galactosidase B Deficiency, Alpha High-Density Lipoprotein Deficiency, Alpha-L-Fucosidase Deficiency Fucosidosis Type 3, Alpha-GalNAc Deficiency Schindler Type,

Alphalipoproteinemia, Alpha Mannosidosis, Alpha-N-Acetylgalactosaminidase Deficiency  
Schindler Type, Alpha-NAGA Deficiency Schindler Type, Alpha-Neuraminidase  
Deficiency, Alpha-Thalassemia/mental retardation syndorme non-deletion type,  
Alphalipoproteinemia, Alport Syndrome, ALS, Alstroem's Syndrome, Alstroem, Alstrom  
5 Syndrome, Alternating Hemiplegia Syndrome, Alternating Hemiplegia of Childhood,  
Alzheimer's Disease, Amaurotic Familial Idiocy, Amaurotic Familial Idiocy Adult,  
Amaurotic Familial Infantile Idiocy, Ambiguous Genitalia, AMC, AMD, Ameloblastoma,  
Amelogenesis Imperfecta, Amenorrhea-Galactorrhea Nonpuerperal, Amenorrhea-  
Galactorrhea-FSH Decrease Syndrome, Amenorrhea, Amino Acid Disorders,  
10 Aminoaciduria-Osteomalacia-Hyperphosphaturia Syndrome, AMN, Amniocentesis,  
Amniotic Band Syndrome, Amniotic Band Disruption Complex, Amniotic Band Sequence,  
Amniotic Rupture Sequence, Amputation Congenital, AMS, Amsterdam Dwarf Syndrome  
de Lange, Amylo-1 6-Glucosidase Deficiency, Amyloid Arthropathy of Chronic  
Hemodialysis, Amyloid Corneal Dystrophy, Amyloid Polyneuropathy, Amyloidosis,  
15 Amyloidosis of Familial Mediterranean Fever, Amylopectinosis, Amyoplasia Congenita,  
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis-Polyglucosan Bodies, AN,  
AN 1, AN 2, Anal Atresia, Anal Membrane, Anal Rectal Malformations, Anal Stenosis,  
Analine 60 Amyloidosis, Analphalipoproteinemia, Analrectal, Anaplastic Astrocytoma,  
Andersen Disease, Anderson-Fabry Disease, Andersen Glycogenosis, Anderson-Warburg  
20 Syndrome, Andre Syndrome, Andre Syndrome Type II, Androgen Insensitivity, Androgen  
Insensitivity Syndrome Partial, Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome, Anemia Autoimmune  
Hemolytic, Anemia Blackfan Diamond, Anemia, Congenital, Triphalangeal Thumb  
Syndrome, Anemia Hemolytic Cold Antibody, Anemia Hemolytic with PGK Deficiency,  
Anemia Pernicious, Anencephaly, Angelman Syndrome, Angio-Osteohypertrophy  
25 Syndrome, Angiofollicular Lymph Node Hyperplasia, Angiohemophilia, Angiokeratoma  
Corporis, Angiokeratoma Corporis Diffusum, Angiokeratoma Diffuse, Angiomatosis  
Retina, Angiomatous Lymphoid, Angioneurotic Edema Hereditary, Anhidrotic Ectodermal  
Dysplasia, Anhidrotic X-Linked Ectodermal Dysplasias, Aniridia, Aniridia-Ambiguous  
Genitalia-Mental Retardation, Aniridia Associated with Mental Retardation, Aniridia-  
30 Cerebellar Ataxia-Mental Deficiency, Aniridia Partial-Cerebellar Ataxia-Mental  
Retardation, Aniridia Partial-Cerebellar Ataxia-Oligophrenia, Aniridia Type I, Aniridia

Type II, Aniridia-Wilms' Tumor Association, Aniridia-Wilms' Tumor-Gonadoblastoma, Ankyloblepharon-Ectodermal Defects-Cleft Lip/Palate, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Annular groves, Anodontia, Anodontia Vera, Anomalous Trichromasy, Anomalous Dysplasia of Dentin, Coronal Dentin Dysplasia, Anomic Aphasia, Anophthalmia, Anosmia, Anterior

5 Bowing of the Legs with Dwarfism, Anterior Membrane Corneal Dystrophy, Anti-Convulsant Syndrome, Anti-Epstein-Barr Virus Nuclear Antigen (EBNA) Antibody Deficiency, Antibody Deficiency, Antibody Deficiency with near normal Immunoglobulins, Antihemophilic Factor Deficiency, Antihemophilic Globulin Deficiency, Antiphospholipid Syndrome, Antiphospholipid Antibody Syndrome,

10 Antithrombin III Deficiency, Antithrombin III Deficiency Classical (Type I), Antitrypsin Deficiency, Antley-Bixler Syndrome, Antoni's Palsy, Anxietas Tibialis, Aorta Arch Syndrome, Aortic and Mitral Atresia with Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome, Aortic Stenosis, Aparoschisis, APC, APECED Syndrome, Apert Syndrome, Aperts, Aphasia, Aplasia Axialis Extracorticales Congenital, Aplasia Cutis Congenita, Aplasia Cutis

15 Congenita with Terminal Transverse Limb Defects, Aplastic Anemia, Aplastic Anemia with Congenital Anomalies, APLS, Apnea, Appalachian Type Amyloidosis, Apple Peel Syndrome, Apraxia, Apraxia Buccofacial, Apraxia Constructional, Apraxia Ideational, Apraxia Ideokinetic, Apraxia Ideomotor, Apraxia Motor, Apraxia Oculomotor, APS, Arachnitis, Arachnodactyly Contractural Beals Type, Arachnodactyly, Arachnoid Cysts,

20 Arachnoiditis Ossificans, Arachnoiditis, Aran-Duchenne, Aran-Duchenne Muscular Atrophy, Aregenerative Anemia, Arginase Deficiency, Argininemia, Arginino Succinase Deficiency, Argininosuccinase Deficiency, Argininosuccinate Lyase Deficiency, Argininosuccinic Acid Lyase-ASL, Argininosuccinic Acid Synthetase Deficiency, Argininosuccinic Aciduria, Argonz-Del Castillo Syndrome, Arhinencephaly, Armenian

25 Syndrome, Arnold-Chiari Malformation, Arnold-Chiari Syndrome, ARPKD, Arrhythmic Myoclonus, Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia, Arteriohepatic Dysplasia, Arteriovenous Malformation, Arteriovenous Malformation of the Brain, Arteritis Giant Cell, Arthritis, Arthritis Urethritica, Arthro-Dento-Osteodysplasia, Arthro-Ophthalmopathy, Arthrochhalasis Multiplex Congenita, Arthrogryposis Multiplex

30 Congenita, Distal, Type IIA, ARVD, Arylsulfatase-B Deficiency, AS, ASA Deficiency, Ascending Paralysis, ASD, Atrioseptal Defects, ASH, Ashermans Syndrome, Ashkenazi

Type Amyloidosis, ASL Deficiency, Aspartylglucosaminuria, Asperger's Syndrome, Asperger's Type Autism, Asphyxiating Thoracic Dysplasia, Asplenia Syndrome, ASS Deficiency, Asthma, Astrocytoma Grade I (Benign), Astrocytoma Grade II (Benign), Asymmetric Crying Facies with Cardiac Defects, Asymmetrical septal hypertrophy, 5 Asymptomatic Callosal Agenesis, AT, AT III Deficiency, AT III Variant IA, AT III Variant Ib, AT 3, Ataxia, Ataxia Telangiectasia, Ataxia with Lactic Acidosis Type II, Ataxia Cerebral Palsy, Ataxiodynamia, Ataxiophemia, ATD, Athetoid Cerebral Palsy, Atopic Eczema, Atresia of Esophagus with or without Tracheoesophageal Fistula, Atrial Septal Defects, Atrial Septal Defect Primum, Atrial and Septal and Small Ventricular 10 Septal Defect, Atrial Flutter, Atrial Fibrillation, Atrioidigital Dysplasia, Atrioseptal Defects, Atrioventricular Block, Atrioventricular Canal Defect, Atrioventricular Septal Defect, Atrophia Bulborum Hereditaria, Atrophic Beriberi, Atrophy Olivopontocerebellar, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Attenuated Adenomatous Polyposis Coli, Atypical Amyloidosis, Atypical Hyperphenylalaninemia, Auditory Canal Atresia, 15 Auriculotemporal Syndrome, Autism, Autism Asperger's Type, Autism Dementia Ataxia and Loss of Purposeful Hand Use, Autism Infantile Autism, Autoimmune Addison's Disease, Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia, Autoimmune Hepatitis, Autoimmune-Polyendocrinopathy-Candidiasis, Autoimmune Polyglandular Disease Type I, Autosomal Dominant Albinism, Autosomal Dominant Compelling Helioophthalmic Outburst 20 Syndrome, Autosomal Dominant Desmin Distal myopathy with Late Onset, Autosomal Dominant EDS, Autosomal Dominant Emery-Dreifuss Muscular Dystrophy, Autosomal Dominant Keratoconus, Autosomal Dominant Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Brain Sclerosis, Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease, Autosomal Dominant Spinocerebellar Degeneration, Autosomal Recessive Agammaglobulinemia, Autosomal Recessive 25 Centronuclear myopathy, Autosomal Recessive Conradi-Hunermann Syndrome, Autosomal Recessive EDS, Autosomal Recessive Emery-Dreifuss Muscular Dystrophy, Autosomal Recessive Forms of Ocular Albinism, Autosomal Recessive Inheritance Agenesis of Corpus Callosum, Autosomal Recessive Keratoconus, Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, Autosomal Recessive Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, 30 AV, AVM, AVSD, AWTa, Axilla Abscess, Axonal Neuropathy Giant, Azorean Neurologic Disease, B-K Mole Syndrome, Babinski-Froelich Syndrome, BADS,



Baillarger's Syndrome, Balkan Disease, Baller-Gerold Syndrome, Ballooning Mitral Valve, Balo Disease Concentric Sclerosis, Baltic Myoclonus Epilepsy, Bannayan-Zonana syndrome (BZS), Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba syndrome, Banti's Disease, Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome, Barlow's syndrome, Barraquer-Simons Disease, 5 Barrett Esophagus, Barrett Ulcer, Barth syndrome, Bartter's Syndrome, Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome, Basedow Disease, Bassen-Kornzweig Syndrome, Batten Disease, Batten-Mayou Syndrome, Batten-Spielmeyer-Vogt's Disease, Batten Turner Syndrome, Batten Turner Type Congenital myopathy, Batten-Vogt Syndrome, BBB Syndrome, BBBG Syndrome, BCKD Deficiency, BD, BDLS, BE, Beals Syndrome, Beals-Hecht Syndrome, 10 Bean Syndrome, BEB, Bechterew Syndrome, Becker Disease, Becker Muscular Dystrophy, Becker Nevus, Beckwith Wiedemann Syndrome, Beckwith-Syndrome, Begnez-Cesar's Syndrome, Behcet's syndrome, Behcet's Disease, Behr 1, Behr 2, Bell's Palsy, Benign Acanthosis Nigricans, Benign Astrocytoma, Benign Cranial Nerve Tumors, Benign Cystinosis, Benign Essential Blepharospasm, Benign Essential Tremor, Benign 15 Familial Hematuria, Benign Focal Amyotrophy, Benign Focal Amyotrophy of ALS, Benign Hydrocephalus, Benign Hypermobility Syndrome, Benign Keratosis Nigricans, Benign Paroxysmal Peritonitis, Benign Recurrent Hematuria, Benign Recurrent Intrahepatic Cholestasis, Benign Spinal Muscular Atrophy with Hypertrophy of the Calves, Benign Symmetrical Lipomatosis, Benign Tumors of the Central Nervous System, 20 Berardinelli-Seip Syndrome, Berger's Disease, Beriberi, Berman Syndrome, Bernard-Horner Syndrome, Bernard-Soulier Syndrome, Besnier Prurigo, Best Disease, Beta-Alanine-Pyruvate Aminotransferase, Beta-Galactosidase Deficiency Morquio Syndrome, Beta-Glucuronidase Deficiency, Beta Oxidation Defects, Beta Thalassemia Major, Beta Thalassemia Minor, Betalipoprotein Deficiency, Bethlehem myopathy, Beuren Syndrome, 25 BH4 Deficiency, BH4 Deficiency, Biber-Haab-Dimmer Corneal Dystrophy, Bicuspid Aortic Valve, Biedl-Bardet, Bifid Cranium, Bifunctional Enzyme Deficiency, Bilateral Acoustic Neurofibromatosis, Bilateral Acoustic Neuroma, Bilateral Right-Sidedness Sequence, Bilateral Renal Agenesis, Bilateral Temporal Lobe Disorder, Bilious Attacks, Bilirubin Glucuronosyltransferase Deficiency Type I, Binder Syndrome, Binswanger's 30 Disease, Binswanger's Encephalopathy, Biotinidase deficiency, Bird-Headed Dwarfism Seckel Type, Bitemporal Forceps Marks Syndrome, Biventricular Fibrosis, Bjornstad

Syndrome, B-K Mole Syndrome, Black Locks-Albinism-Deafness of Sensoneural Type (BADs), Blackfan-Diamond Anemia, Blennorrheal Idiopathic Arthritis, Blepharophimosis-Ptoxis-Epicanthus Inversus Syndrome, Blepharospasm, Blepharospasm Benign Essential, Blepharospasm Oromandibular Dystonia, Blessig Cysts, BLFS, 5 Blindness, Bloch-Siemens Incontinentia Pigmenti Melanoblastosis Cutis Linearis, Bloch-Siemens-Sulzberger Syndrome, Bloch-Sulzberger Syndrome, Bloom Syndrome, Bloom-Torre-Mackacek Syndrome, Blue Rubber Bleb Nevus, Blue Baby, Blue Diaper Syndrome, BMD, BOD, BOFS, Bone Tumor-Epidermoid Cyst-Polyposis, Bonnet-Dechaume-Blanc Syndrome, Bonnevie-Ulrich Syndrome, Book Syndrome, BOR Syndrome, BORJ, 10 Borjeson Syndrome, Borjeson-Forssman-Lehmann Syndrome, Bowen Syndrome, Bowen-Conradi Syndrome, Bowen-Conradi Hutterite, Bowen-Conradi Type Hutterite Syndrome, Bowman's Layer, BPEI, BPES, Brachial Neuritis, Brachial Neuritis Syndrome, Brachial Plexus Neuritis, Brachial-Plexus-Neuropathy, Brachiocephalic Ischemia, Brachmann-de Lange Syndrome, Brachycephaly, Brachymorphic Type Congenital, Bradycardia, Brain 15 Tumors, Brain Tumors Benign, Brain Tumors Malignant, Branched Chain Alpha-Ketoacid Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Branched Chain Ketonuria I, Brancher Deficiency, Branchio-Oculo-Facial Syndrome, Branchio-Oto-Renal Dysplasia, Branchio-Oto-Renal Syndrome, Branchiooculofacial Syndrome, Branchiootic Syndrome, Brandt Syndrome, Brandywine Type Dentinogenesis Imperfecta, Breast Cancer, BRIC Syndrome, Brittle Bone Disease, 20 Broad Beta Disease, Broad Thumb Syndrome, Broad Thumbs and Great Toes Characteristic Facies and Mental Retardation, Broad Thumb-Hallux, Broca's Aphasia, Brocq-Duhring Disease, Bronze Diabetes, Bronze Schilder's Disease, Brown Albinism, Brown Enamel Hereditary, Brown-Sequard Syndrome, Brown Syndrome, BRRS, Brueghel Syndrome, Bruton's Agammaglobulinemia Common, BS, BSS, Buchanan's Syndrome, 25 Budd's Syndrome, Budd-Chiari Syndrome, Buerger-Gruetz Syndrome, Bulbospinal Muscular Atrophy-X-linked, Bulldog Syndrome, Bullosa Hereditaria, Bullous CIE, Bullous Congenital Ichthyosiform Erythroderma, Bullous Ichthyosis, Bullous Pemphigoid, Burkitt's Lymphoma, Burkitt's Lymphoma African type, Burkitt's Lymphoma Non-african type, BWS, Byler's Disease, C Syndrome, C1 Esterase Inhibitor Dysfunction Type 30 II Angioedema, C1-INH, C1 Esterase Inhibitor Deficiency Type I Angioedema, C1NH, Cacchi-Ricci Disease, CAD, CADASIL, CAH, Calcaneal Valgus, Calcaneovalgus,

Calcium Pyrophosphate Dihydrate Deposits, Callosal Agenesis and Ocular Abnormalities, Calves-Hypertrophy of Spinal Muscular Atrophy, Campomelic Dysplasia, Campomelic Dwarfism, Campomelic Syndrome, Camptodactyly-Cleft Palate-Clubfoot, Camptodactyly-Limited Jaw Excursion, Camptomelic Dwarfism, Camptomelic Syndrome, Camptomelic Syndrome Long-Limb Type, Camurati-Engelmann Disease, Canada-Cronkhite Disease, 5 Canavan disease, Canavan's Disease Included, Canavan's Leukodystrophy, Cancer, Cancer Family Syndrome Lynch Type, Cantrell Syndrome, Cantrell-Haller-Ravich Syndrome, Cantrell Pentalogy, Carbamyl Phosphate Synthetase Deficiency, Carbohydrate Deficient Glycoprotein Syndrome, Carbohydrate-Deficient Glycoprotein Syndrome Type 10 Ia, Carbohydrate-Induced Hyperlipemia, Carbohydrate Intolerance of Glucose Galactose, Carbon Dioxide Acidosis, Carboxylase Deficiency Multiple, Cardiac-Limb Syndrome, Cardio-auditory Syndrome, Cardioauditory Syndrome of Jervell and Lange-Nielsen, Cardiocutaneous Syndrome, Cardio-facial-cutaneous syndrome, Cardiofacial Syndrome Cayler Type, Cardiomegalia Glycogenica Diffusa, Cardiomyopathic Lentiginosis, Cardio 15 myopathy, Cardio myopathy Associated with Desmin Storage myopathy, Cardio myopathy Due to Desmin Defect, Cardio myopathy-Neutropenia Syndrome, Cardio myopathy-Neutropenia Syndrome Lethal Infantile Cardio myopathy, Cardiopathic Amyloidosis, Cardiospasm, Cardocardiac Syndrome, Carnitine-Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency, Carnitine Deficiency and Disorders, Carnitine Deficiency Primary, Carnitine Deficiency 20 Secondary, Carnitine Deficiency Secondary to MCAD Deficiency, Carnitine Deficiency Syndrome, Carnitine Palmitoyl Transferase I & II (CPT I & II), Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Deficiency, Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Deficiency Type 1, Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Deficiency Type 2 benign classical muscular form included severe infantile form included, Carnitine Transport Defect (Primary Carnitine Deficiency), 25 Carnosinase Deficiency, Carnosinemia, Caroli Disease, Carpenter syndrome, Carpenter's, Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia, Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia, Castleman's Disease, Castleman's Disease Hyaline Vascular Type, Castleman's Disease Plasma Cell Type, Castleman Tumor, Cat Eye Syndrome, Cat's Cry Syndrome, Catalayse deficiency, Cataract-Dental Syndrome, Cataract X-Linked with Hutchinsonian Teeth, Catecholamine hormones, Catel- 30 Manzke Syndrome, Catel-Manzke Type Palatodigital Syndrome, Caudal Dysplasia, Caudal Dysplasia Sequence, Caudal Regression Syndrome, Causalgia Syndrome Major,

Cavernomas, Cavernous Angioma, Cavernous Hemangioma, Cavernous Lymphangioma, Cavernous Malformations, Cayler Syndrome, Cazenave's Vitiligo, CBGD, CBPS, CCA, CCD, CCD, CCHS, CCM Syndrome, CCMS, CCO, CD, CDG1a, CDG1A, CDGS Type Ia, CDI, CdLS, Celiac Disease, Celiac sprue, Celiac Sprue-Dermatitis, Cellelar

5 Immunodeficiency with Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase Deficiency, Celsus' Vitiligo, Central Apnea, Central Core Disease, Central Core Disease, Central Diabetes Insipidus, Central Form Neurofibromatosis, Central Hypoventilation, Central Sleep Apnea, Centrifugal Lipodystrophy, Centronuclear myopathy, CEP, Cephalocele, Cephalothoracic Lipodystrophy, Ceramide Trihexosidase Deficiency, Cerebellar Agensis, Cerebellar

10 Aplasia, Cerebellar Hemiagenesis, Cerebellar Hypoplasia, Cerebellar Vermis Aplasia, Cerebellar Vermis Agensis-Hypernea-Episodic Eye Moves-Ataxia-Retardation, Cerebellar Syndrome, Cerebellarparenchymal Disorder IV, Cerebellomedullary Malformation Syndrome, Cerebello-Oculocutaneous Telangiectasia, Cerebelloparenchymal Disorder IV Familial, Cerebellopontine Angle Tumor, Cerebral

15 Arachnoiditis, Cerebral Autosomal Dominant Arteriopathy with Subcortical Infarcts and Leukodystrophy, Cerebral Beriberi, Cerebral Diplegia, Cerebral Gigantism, Cerebral Malformations Vascular, Cerebral Palsy, Cerebro-Oculorenal Dystrophy, Cerebro-Oculo-Facio-Skeletal Syndrome, Cerebrocostomandibular syndrome, Cerebrohepatorenal Syndrome, Cerebromacular Degeneration, Cerebromuscular Dystrophy Fukuyama Type,

20 Cerebroocular Dysgenesis, Cerebroocular Dysplasia-Muscular Dystrophy Syndrome, Cerebrooculofacioskeletal Syndrome, Cerebroretinal Arteriovenous Aneurysm, Cerebroside Lipidosis, Cerebrosidosis, Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis, Cerebrovascular Ferrocalcinosis, Ceroid-Lipofuscinosis Adult form, Cervical Dystonia, Cervical Dystonia, Cervico-Oculo-Acoustic Syndrome, Cervical Spinal Stenosis, Cervical Vertebral Fusion,

25 CES, CF, CFC syndrome, CFIDS, CFND, CGD, CGF, CGF, Chalasoderma Generalized, Chanarin Dorfman Disease, Chanarin Dorfman Syndrome, Chanarin Dorfman Ichthyosis Syndrome, Chandler's Syndrome, Charcot's Disease, Charcot-Marie-Tooth, Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease, Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease Variant, Charcot-Marie-Tooth-Roussy-Levy Disease, CHARGE Association, CHARGE Syndrome, Chaund's Ectodermal

30 Dysplasias, Chediak-Higashi Syndrome, Chediak-Steinbrinck-Higashi Syndrome, Cheilitis Granulomatosa, Cheiloschisis, Chemke Syndrome, Cheney Syndrome, Cherry Red Spot

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and Myoclonus Syndrome, CHF, CHH, Chiari's Disease, Chiari Malformation I, Chiari Type II (Chiari Malformation II), Chiari I Syndrome, Chiari-Budd Syndrome, Chiari-Frommel Syndrome, Chiari Malformation II, CHILD Syndrome, CHILD Ichthyosis Syndrome, CHILD Syndrome Ichthyosis, Childhood Adrenoleukodystrophy, Childhood  
5 Dermatomyositis, Childhood-onset Dystonia, Childhood Cyclic Vomiting, Childhood Giant Axonal Neuropathy, Childhood Hypophosphatasia, Childhood Muscular Dystrophy, CHN, Cholestasis, Cholestasis Hereditary Norwegian Type, Cholestasis Intrahepatic, Cholestasis Neonatal, Cholestasis of Oral Contraceptive Users, Cholestasis with Peripheral Pulmonary Stenosis, Cholestasis of Pregnancy, Cholesterol Desmolase Deficiency,  
10 Chondrodysplasia Punctata, Chondrodystrophia Calcificans Congenita, Chondrodystrophia Fetalis, Chondrodystrophic Myotonia, Chondrodystrophy, Chondrodystrophy with Clubfeet, Chondrodystrophy Epiphyseal, Chondrodystrophy Hyperplastic Form, Chondroectodermal Dysplasias, Chondrogenesis Imperfecta, Chondrohystrophia, Chondroosteodystrophy, Choreoacanthocytosis, Chorionic Villi Sampling, Chorioretinal  
15 Anomalies, Chorioretinal Anomalies with ACC, Choriretinal Coloboma-Joubert Syndrome, Choroidal Sclerosis, Choroideremia, Chotzen Syndrome, Chotzen Syndrome, Christ-Siemens-Touraine Syndrome, Christ-Siemans-Touraine Syndrome, Christmas Disease, Christmas Tree Syndrome, Chromosome 3 Deletion of Distal 3p, Chromosome 3 Distal 3p Monosomy, Chromosome 3-Distal 3q2 Duplication, Chromosome 3-Distal 3q2  
20 Trisomy, Chromosome 3 Monosomy 3p2, Chromosome 3q Partial Duplication Syndrome, Chromosome 3q, Partial Trisomy Syndrome, Chromosome 3-Trisomy 3q2, Chromosome 4 Deletion 4q31-qter Syndrome, Chromosome 4 Deletion 4q32-qter Syndrome, Chromosome 4 Deletion 4q33-qter Syndrome, Chromosome 4 Long Arm Deletion, Chromosome 4 Long Arm Deletion, Chromosome 4 Monosomy 4q, Chromosome 4-  
25 Monosomy 4q, Chromosome 4 Monosomy Distal 4q, Chromosome 4 Partial Deletion 4p, Chromosome 4, Partial Deletion of the Short Arm, Chromosome 4 Partial Monosomy of Distal 4q, Chromosome 4 Partial Monosomy 4p, Chromosome 4 Partial Trisomy 4 (q25-qter), Chromosome 4 Partial Trisomy 4 (q26 or q27-qter), Chromosome 4 Partial Trisomy 4 (q31 or 32-qter), Chromosome 4 Partial Trisomy 4p, Chromosome 4 Partial Trisomies  
30 4q2 and 4q3, Chromosome 4 Partial Trisomy Distal 4, Chromosome 4 Ring, Chromosome 4 4q Terminal Deletion Syndrome, Chromosome 4q- Syndrome, Chromosome 4 Trisomy

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4, Chromosome 4 Trisomy 4p, Chromosome 4 XY/47 XXY (Mosaic), Chromosome 5  
Monosomy 5p, Chromosome 5, Partial Deletion of the Short Arm Syndrome, Chromosome  
5 Trisomy 5p, Chromosome 5 Trisomy 5p Complete (5p11-pter), Chromosome 5 Trisomy  
5p Partial (5p13 or 14-pter), Chromosome 5p-Syndrome, Chromosome 6 Partial Trisomy  
5 6q, Chromosome 6 Ring, Chromosome 6 Trisomy 6q2, Chromosome 7 Monosomy 7p2,  
Chromosome 7 Partial Deletion of Short Arm (7p2-), Chromosome 7 Terminal 7p Deletion  
[del (7) (p21-p22)], Chromosome 8 Monosomy 8p2, Chromosome 8 Monosomy 8p21-pter,  
Chromosome 8 Partial Deletion (short arm), Chromosome 8 Partial Monosomy 8p2,  
Chromosome 9 Complete Trisomy 9P, Chromosome 9 Partial Deletion of Short Arm,  
10 Chromosome 9 Partial Monosomy 9p, Chromosome 9 Partial Monosomy 9p22,  
Chromosome 9 Partial Monosomy 9p22-pter, Chromosome 9 Partial Trisomy 9P Included,  
Chromosome 9 Ring, Chromosome 9 Tetrasomy 9p, Chromosome 9 Tetrasomy 9p  
Mosaicism, Chromosome 9 Trisomy 9p (Multiple Variants), Chromosome 9 Trisomy 9  
(pter-p21 to q32) Included, Chromosome 9 Trisomy Mosaic, Chromosome 9 Trisomy  
15 Mosaic, Chromosome 10 Distal Trisomy 10q, Chromosome 10 Monosomy, Chromosome  
10 Monosomy 10p, Chromosome 10, Partial Deletion (short arm), Chromosome 10, 10p-  
Partial, Chromosome 10 Partial Trisomy 10q24-qter, Chromosome 10 Trisomy 10q2,  
Partial Monosomy of Long Arm of Chromosome 11, Chromosome 11 Partial Monosomy  
11q, Chromosome 11 Partial Trisomy, Chromosome 11 Partial Trisomy 11q13-qter,  
20 Chromosome 11 Partial Trisomy 11q21-qter, Chromosome 11 Partial Trisomy 11q23-qter,  
Chromosome 11q, Partial Trisomy, Chromosome 12 Isochromosome 12p Mosaic,  
Chromosome 13 Partial Monosomy 13q, Chromosome 13, Partial Monosomy of the Long  
Arm, Chromosome 14 Ring, Chromosome 14 Trisomy, Chromosome 15 Distal Trisomy  
15q, Chromosome 15, Chromosome 15 Ring, Chromosome 15 Trisomy 15q2,  
25 Chromosome 15q, Partial Duplication Syndrome, Chromosome 17 Interstitial Deletion  
17p, Chromosome 18 Long Arm Deletion Syndrome, Chromosome 18 Monosomy 18p,  
Chromosome 18 Monosomy 18Q, Chromosome 18 Ring, Chromosome 18 Tetrasomy 18p,  
Chromosome 18q- Syndrome, Chromosome 21 Mosaic 21 Syndrome, Chromosome 21  
Ring, Chromosome 21 Translocation 21 Syndrome, Chromosome 22 Inverted Duplication  
30 (22pter-22q11), Chromosome 22 Partial Trisomy (22pter-22q11), Chromosome 22 Ring,  
Chromosome 22 Trisomy Mosaic, Chromosome 48 XXYY, Chromosome 48 XXXY,

Chromosome r15, Chromosomal Triplication, Chromosome Triplication, Chromosome Triploidy Syndrome, Chromosome X, Chromosome XXY, Chronic Acholuric Jaundice, Chronic Adhesive Arachnoiditis, Chronic Adrenocortical Insufficiency, Chronic Cavernositis, Chronic Congenital Aregenerative Anemia, Chronic Dysphagocytosis, 5 Chronic Familial Granulomatosis, Chronic Familial Icterus, Chronic Fatigue Immune Dysfunction Syndrome (CFIDS), Chronic Granulomatous Disease, Chronic Guillain-Barre Syndrome, Chronic Idiopathic Jaundice, Chronic Idiopathic Polyneuritis (CIP), Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy, Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy, Chronic Motor Tic, Chronic Mucocutaneous Candidiasis, 10 Chronic Multiple Tics, Chronic Non-Specific Ulcerative Colitis, Chronic Obliterative Cholangitis, Chronic Peptic Ulcer and Esophagitis Syndrome, Chronic Progressive Chorea, Chronic Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia Syndrome, Chronic Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia and myopathy, Chronic Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia with Ragged Red Fibers, Chronic Relapsing Polyneuropathy, Chronic Sarcoidosis, Chronic 15 Spasmodic Dysphonia, Chronic Vomiting in Childhood, CHS, Churg-Strauss Syndrome, Cicatricial Pemphigoid, CIP, Cirrhosis Congenital Pigmentary, Cirrhosis, Cistinuria, Citrullinemia, CJD, Classic Schindler Disease, Classic Type Pfeiffer Syndrome, Classical Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Classical Hemophilia, Classical Form Cockayne Syndrome Type I (Type A), Classical Leigh's Disease, Classical Phenylketonuria, Classical X-Linked 20 Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Brain Sclerosis, CLE, Cleft Lip/Palate Mucous Cysts Lower Lip PP Digital and Genital Anomalies, Cleft Lip-Palate Blepharophimosis Lagophthalmos and Hypertelorism, Cleft Lip/Palate with Abnormal Thumbs and Microcephaly, Cleft palate-joint contractures-dandy walker malformations, Cleft Palate and Cleft Lip, Cleidocranial Dysplasia w/ Micrognathia, Absent Thumbs, & Distal Aphyalangia, Cleidocranial 25 Dysostosis, Cleidocranial Dysplasia, Click murmur syndrome, CLN1, Clonic Spasmodic, Clouston Syndrome, Clubfoot, CMDI, CMM, CMT, CMTC, CMTX, COA Syndrome, Coarctation of the aorta, Coats' Disease, Cobblestone dysplasia, Cochlin Jewish Disorder, Cockayne Syndrome, COD-MD Syndrome, COD, Coffin Lowry Syndrome, Coffin Syndrome, Coffin Siris Syndrome, COFS Syndrome, Cogan Corneal Dystrophy, Cogan 30 Reese Syndrome, Cohen Syndrome, Cold Agglutinin Disease, Cold Antibody Disease, Cold Antibody Hemolytic Anemia, Cold Agglutinin Disease, Colitis Ulcerative, Colitis

- 60 -

Gravis, Colitis Ulcerative Chronic Non-Specific Ulcerative Colitis, Collodion Baby, Coloboma Heart Defects Atresia of the Choanae Retardation of Growth and Development Genital and Urinary Anomalies and Ear Anomalies, Coloboma, Colonic Neurosis, Color blindness, Colpocephaly, Columnar-Like Esophagus, Combined Cone-Rod Degeneration, 5 Combined Immunodeficiency with Immunoglobulins, Combined Mesoectodermal Dysplasia, Common Variable Hypogammaglobulinemia, Common Variable Immunodeficiency, Common Ventricle, Communicating Hydrocephalus, Complete Absence of Hypoxanthine-Guanine Phosphoribosyltransferase, Complete Atrioventricular Septal Defect, Complement Component 1 Inhibitor Deficiency, Complement Component 10 C1 Regulatory Component Deficiency, Complete Heart Block, Complex Carbohydrate Intolerance, Complex Regional Pain Syndrome, Complex V ATP Synthase Deficiency, Complex I, Complex I NADH dehydrogenase deficiency, Complex II, Complex II Succinate dehydrogenase deficiency, Complex III, Complex III Ubiquinone-cytochrome c oxidoreductase deficiency, Complex IV, Complex IV Cytochrome c oxidase deficiency, 15 Complex IV Deficiency, Complex V, Cone-Rod Degeneration, Cone-Rod Degeneration Progressive, Cone Dystrophy, Cone-Rod Dystrophy, Confluent Reticular Papillomatosis, Congenital with low PK Kinetics, Congenital Absence of Abdominal Muscles, Congenital Absence of the Thymus and Parathyroids, Congenital Achromia, Congenital Addison's Disease, Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia, Congenital Afibrinogenemia, Congenital 20 Alveolar Hypoventilation, Congenital Anemia of Newborn, Congenital Bilateral Persylvian Syndrome, Congenital Brown Syndrome, Congenital Cardiovascular Defects, Congenital Central Hypoventilation Syndrome, Congenital Cerebral Palsy, Congenital Cervical Synostosis, Congenital Clapsed Thumb with Mental Retardation, Congenital Contractural Arachnodactyly, Congenital Contractures Multiple with Arachnodactyly, 25 Congenital Cyanosis, Congenital Defect of the Skull and Scalp, Congenital Dilatation of Intrahepatic Bile Duct, Congenital Dysmyelinating Neuropathy, Congenital Dysphagocytosis, Congenital Dysplastic Angiectasia, Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria, Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria, Congenital Factor XIII Deficiency, Congenital Failure of Autonomic Control of Respiration, Congenital Familial Nonhemolytic Jaundice 30 Type I, Congenital Familial Protracted Diarrhea, Congenital Form Cockayne Syndrome Type II (Type B), Congenital Generalized Fibromatosis, Congenital German Measles,



Congenital Giant Axonal Neuropathy, Congenital Heart Block, Congenital Heart Defects, Congenital Hemidysplasia with Ichthyosis Erythroderma and Limb Defects, Congenital Hemolytic Jaundice, Congenital Hemolytic Anemia, Congenital Hepatic Fibrosis, Congenital Hereditary Corneal Dystrophy, Congenital Hereditary Lymphedema, 5 Congenital Hyperchondroplasia, Congenital Hypomyelinating Polyneuropathy, Congenital Hypomyelination Neuropathy, Congenital Hypomyelination, Congenital Hypomyelination Neuropathy, Congenital Hypomyelination (Onion Bulb) Polyneuropathy, Congenital Ichthyosiform Erythroderma, Congenital Keratoconus, Congenital Lactic Acidosis, Congenital Lactose Intolerance, Congenital Lipodystrophy, Congenital Liver Cirrhosis, 10 Congenital Lobar Emphysema, Congenital Localized Emphysema, Congenital Macroglossia, Congenital Medullary Stenosis, Congenital Megacolon, Congenital Melanocytic Nevus, Congenital Mesodermal Dysmorphodystrophy, Congenital Mesodermal Dystrophy, Congenital Microvillus Atrophy, Congenital Multiple Arthrogryposis, Congenital Myotonic Dystrophy, Congenital Neuropathy caused by 15 Hypomyelination, Congenital Pancytopenia, Congenital Pernicious Anemia, Congenital Pernicious Anemia due to Defect of Intrinsic Factor, Congenital Pernicious Anemia due to Defect of Intrinsic Factor, Congenital Pigmentary Cirrhosis, Congenital Porphyria, Congenital Proximal myopathy Associated with Desmin Storage myopathy, Congenital Pulmonary Emphysema, Congenital Pure Red Cell Anemia, Congenital Pure Red Cell 20 Aplasia, Congenital Retinal Blindness, Congenital Retinal Cyst, Congenital Retinitis Pigmentosa, Congenital Retinoschisis, Congenital Rod Disease, Congenital Rubella Syndrome, Congenital Scalp Defects with Distal Limb Reduction Anomalies, Congenital Sensory Neuropathy, Congenital SMA with arthrogryposis, Congenital Spherocytic Anemia, Congenital Spondyloepiphyseal Dysplasia, Congenital Tethered Cervical Spinal 25 Cord Syndrome, Congenital Tyrosinosis, Congenital Varicella Syndrome, Congenital Vascular Cavernous Malformations, Congenital Vascular Veils in the Retina, Congenital Word Blindness, Congenital Wandering Spleen (Pediatric), Congestive Cardio myopathy, Conical Cornea, Conjugated Hyperbilirubinemia, Conjunctivitis, Conjunctivitis Ligneous, Conjunctivo-Urethro-Synovial Syndrome, Conn's Syndrome, Connective Tissue Disease, 30 Conradi Disease, Conradi Hunermann Syndrome, Constitutional Aplastic Anemia, Constitutional Erythroid Hypoplasia, Constitutional Eczema, Constitutional Liver

Dysfunction, Constitutional Thrombopathy, Constricting Bands Congenital, Constrictive Pericarditis with Dwarfism, Continuous Muscle Fiber Activity Syndrome, Contractural Arachnodactyly, Contractures of Feet Muscle Atrophy and Oculomotor Apraxia, Convulsions, Cooley's anemia, Copper Transport Disease, Coproporphyrin Porphyrin Hepatica, Cor Triatriatum, Cor Triatriatum Sinistrum, Cor Triloculare Biatritum, Cor Biloculare, Cori Disease, Cornea Dystrophy, Corneal Amyloidosis, Corneal Clouding-Cutis Laxa-Mental Retardation, Corneal Dystrophy, Cornelia de Lange Syndrome, Coronal Dentine Dysplasia, Coronary Artery Disease, Coronary Heart Disease, Corpus Callosum Agensis, Cortical-Basal Ganglionic Degeneration, Corticalis Deformaris, Cortico-Basal Ganglionic Degeneration (CBGD), Corticobasal Degeneration, Corticosterone Methoxidase Deficiency Type I, Corticosterone Methoxidase Deficiency Type II, Cortisol, Costello Syndrome, Cot Death, COVESDEM Syndrome, COX, COX Deficiency, COX Deficiency French-Canadian Type, COX Deficiency Infantile Mitochondrial myopathy de Toni-Fanconi-Debre included, COX Deficiency Type Benign Infantile Mitochondrial Myopathy, CP, CPEO, CPEO with myopathy, CPEO with Ragged-Red Fibers, CPPD Familial Form, CPT Deficiency, CPTD, Cranial Arteritis, Cranial Meningoencephalocele, Cranio-Oro-Digital Syndrome, Craniocarpotarsal dystrophy, Craniocoele, Craniodigital Syndrome-Mental Retardation Scott Type, Craniofacial Dysostosis, Craniofacial Dysostosis-PD Arteriosus-Hypertrichosis-Hypoplasia of Labia, Craniofrontonasal Dysplasia, Craniometaphyseal Dysplasia, Cranioorodigital Syndrome, Cranioorodigital Syndrome Type II, Craniostenosis Crouzon Type, Craniostenosis, Craniosynostosis-Choanal Atresia-Radial Humeral Synostosis, Craniosynostosis-Hypertrichosis-Facial and Other Anomalies, Craniosynostosis Midfacial Hypoplasia and Foot Abnormalities, Craniosynostosis Primary, Craniosynostosis-Radial Aplasia Syndrome, Craniosynostosis with Radial Defects, Cranium Bifidum, CREST Syndrome, Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease, Cri du Chat Syndrome, Crib Death, Crigler Najjar Syndrome Type I, Crohn's Disease, Cronkhite-Canada Syndrome, Cross Syndrome, Cross' Syndrome, Cross-McKusick-Breen Syndrome, Crouzon, Crouzon Syndrome, Crouzon Craniofacial Dysostosis, Cryoglobulinemia Essential Mixed, Cryptophthalmos-Syndactyly Syndrome, Cryptorchidism-Dwarfism-Subnormal Mentality, Crystalline Corneal Dystrophy of Schnyder, CS, CSD, CSID, CSO, CST Syndrome, Curly Hair-

Ankyloblepharon-Nail Dysplasia, Curschmann-Batten-Steinert Syndrome, Curth Macklin Type Ichthyosis Hystrix, Curth-Macklin Type, Cushing's, Cushing Syndrome, Cushing's III, Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma Hereditary, Cutaneous Porphyrias, Cutis Laxa, Cutis Laxa-Growth Deficiency Syndrome, Cutis Marmorata Telangiectatica Congenita, CVI, 5 CVID, CVS, Cyclic vomiting syndrome, Cystic Disease of the Renal Medulla, Cystic Disease of the Renal Medulla, Cystic Hygroma, Cystic Fibrosis, Cystic Lymphangioma, Cystine-Lysine-Arginine-Ornithinuria, Cystine Storage Disease, Cystinosis, Cystinuria, Cystinuria with Dibasic Aminoaciduria, Cystinuria Type I, Cystinuria Type II, Cystinuria Type III, Cysts of the Renal Medulla Congenital, Cysts of the Renal Medulla Congenital, 10 Cytochrome C Oxidase Deficiency, D.C., Dacryosialoadenopathy, Dacryosialoadenopathia, Dalpro, Dalton, Daltonism, Danbolt-Cross Syndrome, Dancing Eyes-Dancing Feet Syndrome, Dandy-Walker Syndrome, Dandy-Walker Cyst, Dandy-Walker Deformity, Dandy Walker Malformation, Danish Cardiac Type Amyloidosis (Type III), Darier Disease, Davidson's Disease, Davies' Disease, DBA, DBS, DC, DD, De Barsey 15 Syndrome, De Barsey-Moens-Diercks Syndrome, de Lange Syndrome, De Morsier Syndrome, De Santis Cacchione Syndrome, de Toni-Fanconi Syndrome, Deafness Congenital and Functional Heart Disease, Deafness-Dwarfism-Retinal Atrophy, Deafness-Functional Heart Disease, Deafness Onychodystrophy Osteodystrophy and Mental Retardation, Deafness and Pili Torti Bjornstad Type, Deafness Sensorineural with 20 Imperforate Anus and Hypoplastic Thumbs, Debrancher Deficiency, Deciduous Skin, Defect of Enterocyte Intrinsic Factor Receptor, Defect of Enterocyte Intrinsic Factor Receptor, Defect in Natural Killer Lymphocytes, Defect of Renal Reabsorption of Carnitine, Deficiency of Glycoprotein Neuraminidase, Deficiency of Mitochondrial Respiratory Chain Complex IV, Deficiency of Platelet Glycoprotein Ib, Deficiency of Von 25 Willebrand Factor Receptor, Deficiency of Short-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (ACADS, Deformity with Mesomelic Dwarfism, Degenerative Chorea, Degenerative Lumbar Spinal Stenosis, Degos Disease, Degos-Kohlmeier Disease, Degos Syndrome, DEH, Dejerine-Roussy Syndrome, Dejerine Sottas Disease, Deletion 9p Syndrome Partial, Deletion 11q Syndrome Partial, Deletion 13q Syndrome Partial, Delleman-Oorthuys 30 Syndrome, Delleman Syndrome, Dementia with Lobar Atrophy and Neuronal Cytoplasmic Inclusions, Demyelinating Disease, DeMyer Syndrome, Dentin Dysplasia Coronal, Dentin

Dysplasia Radicular, Dentin Dysplasia Type I, Dentin Dysplasia Type II, Dentinogenesis Imperfecta Brandywine type, Dentinogenesis Imperfecta Shields Type, Dentinogenesis Imperfecta Shields Type, Dentinogenesis Imperfecta Type III, Dentinogenesis Imperfecta Type III, Dento-Oculo-Osseous Dysplasia, Dento-Oculo-Osseous Dysplasia, 5 Dentooculocutaneous Syndrome, Denys-Drash Syndrome, Depakene, Depakene<sup>TM</sup> exposure, Depakote, Depakote Sprinkle, Depigmentation-Gingival Fibromatosis-Microphthalmia, Dercum Disease, Dermatitis Atopic, Dermatitis Exfoliativa, Dermatitis Herpetiformis, Dermatitis Multiformis, Dermatochalasia Generalized, Dermatology Generalized, Dermatomegaly, Dermatomyositis sine myositis, Dermatomyositis, 10 Dermatosparaxis, Dermatostomatitis Stevens Johnson Type, Desbuquois Syndrome, Desmin Storage myopathy, Desquamation of Newborn, Deuteranomaly, Deuteranomaly, Developmental Reading Disorder, Developmental Gerstmann Syndrome, Devergie Disease, Devic Disease, Devic Syndrome, Dextrocardia- Bronchiectasis and Sinusitis, Dextrocardia with Situs Inversus, DGS, DGSX Golabi-Rosen Syndrome Included, DH, 15 DHAP alkyl transferase deficiency, DHBS Deficiency, DHOF, DHPR Deficiency, Diabetes Insipidus, Diabetes Insipidus Diabetes Mellitus Optic Atrophy and Deafness, Diabetes Insipidus Neurohypophyseal, Diabetes Insulin Dependent, Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetes Mellitus Addison's Disease Myxedema, Diabetic Acidosis, Diabetic Bearded Woman Syndrome, Diamond-Blackfan Anemia, Diaphragmatic Apnea, Diaphyseal 20 Aclasis, Diastrophic Dwarfism, Diastrophic Dysplasia, Diastrophic Nanism Syndrome, Dicarboxylic Aminoaciduria, Dicarboxylicaciduria Caused by Defect in Beta-Oxidation of Fatty Acids, Dicarboxylicaciduria due to Defect in Beta-Oxidation of Fatty Acids, Dicarboxylicaciduria due to MCADH Deficiency, Dichromasy, Dicker-Opitz, DIDMOAD, Diencephalic Syndrome, Diencephalic Syndrome of Childhood, Diencephalic Syndrome of 25 Emaciation, Dienoyl-CoA Reductase Deficiency, Diffuse Cerebral Degeneration in Infancy, Diffuse Degenerative Cerebral Disease, Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis, Diffusum-Glycopeptiduria, DiGeorge Syndrome, DiGeorge Syndrome, Digital-Oro-Cranio Syndrome, Digito-Oto-Palatal Syndrome, Digito-Oto-Palatal Syndrome Type I, Digito-Oto-Palatal Syndrome Type II, Dihydrobiopterin Synthetase Deficiency, Dihydrobiopterin 30 Synthetase Deficiency, Dihydropteridine Reductase Deficiency, Dihydropteridine Reductase Deficiency, Dihydroxyacetonephosphate synthase, Dilated (Congestive) Cardio

myopathy, Dimitri Disease, Diplegia of Cerebral Palsy, Diplo-Y Syndrome, Disaccharidase Deficiency, Disaccharide Intolerance I, Discoid Lupus, Discoid Lupus Erythematosus, DISH, Disorder of Cornification, Disorder of Cornification Type 1, Disorder of Cornification 4, Disorder of Cornification 6, Disorder of Cornification 8, Disorder of Cornification 9 Netherton's Type, Disorder of Cornification 11 Phytanic Acid Type, Disorder of Cornification 12 (Neutral Lipid Storage Type), Disorder of Cornification 13, Disorder of Cornification 14, Disorder of Cornification 14 Trichothiodystrophy Type, Disorder of Cornification 15 (Keratitis Deafness Type), Disorder of Cornification 16, Disorder of Cornification 18 Erythrokeratoderma Variabilis Type, Disorder of Cornification 19, Disorder of Cornification 20, Disorder of Cornification 24, Displaced Spleen, Disseminated Lupus Erythematosus, Disseminated Neurodermatitis, Disseminated Sclerosis, Distal 11q Monosomy, Distal 11q- Syndrome, Distal Arthrogryposis Multiplex Congenita Type IIA, Distal Arthrogryposis Multiplex Congenita Type IIA, Distal Arthrogryposis Type IIA, Distal Arthrogryposis Type 2A, Distal Duplication 6q, Distal Duplication 10q, Dup(10q) Syndrome, Distal Duplication 15q, Distal Monosomy 9p, Distal Trisomy 6q, Distal Trisomy 10q Syndrome, Distal Trisomy 11q, Divalproex, DJS, DKC, DLE, DLPIII, DM, DMC Syndrome, DMC Disease, DMD, DNS Hereditary, DOC 1, DOC 2, DOC 4, DOC 6 (Harlequin Type), DOC 8 Curth-Macklin Type, DOC 11 Phytanic Acid Type, DOC 12 (Neutral Lipid Storage Type), DOC 13, DOC 14, DOC 14 Trichothiodystrophy Type, DOC 15 (Keratitis Deafness Type), DOC 16, DOC 16 Unilateral Hemidysplasia Type, DOC 18, DOC 19, DOC 20, DOC 24, Dohle's Bodies-Myelopathy, Dolichospondylic Dysplasia, Dolichostenomelia, Dolichostenomelia Syndrome, Dominant Type Kenny-Caffe Syndrome, Dominant Type Myotonia Congenita, Donahue Syndrome, Donath-Landsteiner Hemolytic Anemia, Donath-Landsteiner Syndrome, DOOR Syndrome, DOORS Syndrome, Dopa-responsive Dystonia (DRD), Dorfman Chanarin Syndrome, Dowling-Meara Syndrome, Down Syndrome, DR Syndrome, Drash Syndrome, DRD, Dreifuss-Emery Type Muscular Dystrophy with Contractures, Dressler Syndrome, Drifting Spleen, Drug-induced Acanthosis Nigricans, Drug-induced Lupus Erythematosus, Drug-related Adrenal Insufficiency, Drummond's Syndrome, Dry Beriberi, Dry Eye, DTD, Duane's Retraction Syndrome, Duane Syndrome, Duane Syndrome Type IA 1B and 1C, Duane Syndrome Type 2A 2B and 2C, Duane

Syndrome Type 3A 3B and 3C, Dubin Johnson Syndrome, Dubowitz Syndrome, Duchenne, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Duchenne's Paralysis, Duhring's Disease, Duncan's Disease, Duodenal Atresia, Duodenal Stenosis, Duodenitis, Duplication 4p Syndrome, Duplication 6q Partial, Dupuy's Syndrome, Dupuytren's Contracture, Dutch-Kennedy Syndrome, Dwarfism, Dwarfism Campomelic, Dwarfism Cortical Thickening of the Tubular Bones & Transient Hypocalcemia, Dwarfism Levi's Type, Dwarfism Metatropic, Dwarfism-Onychodysplasia, Dwarfism-Pericarditis, Dwarfism with Renal Atrophy and Deafness, Dwarfism with Rickets, DWM, Dyggve Melchior Clausen Syndrome, Dysautonomia Familial, Dysbetalipoproteinemia Familial, Dyschondrodysplasia with Hemangiomas, Dyschondrosteosis, Dyschromatosis Universalis Hereditaria, Dysencephalia Splanchnocystica, Dyskeratosis Congenita, Dyskeratosis Congenita Autosomal Recessive, Dyskeratosis Congenita Scoggins Type, Dyskeratosis Congenita Syndrome, Dyskeratosis Follicularis Vegetans, Dyslexia, Dysmyelogenic Leukodystrophy, Dysmyelogenic Leukodystrophy-Megalobare, Dysphonia Spastica, Dysplasia Epiphysialis Punctata, Dysplasia Epiphyseal Hemimelica, Dysplasia of Nails With Hypodontia, Dysplasia Cleidocranial, Dysplasia Fibrous, Dysplasia Gigantism SyndromeX-Linked, Dysplasia Osteodental, Dysplastic Nevus Syndrome, Dysplastic Nevus Syndrome, Dysplastic Nevus Type, Dyssynergia Cerebellaris Myoclonica, Dyssynergia Esophagus, Dystonia, Dystonia, Dystopia Canthorum, Dystopia Canthorum, Dystrophia Adiposogenitalis, Dystrophia Endothelialis Cornea, Dystrophia Mesodermalis, Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa, Dystrophy, Asphyxiating Thoracic, Dystrophy Myotonic, E-D Syndrome, Eagle-Barrett Syndrome, Eales Retinopathy, Eales Disease, Ear Anomalies-Contractures-Dysplasia of Bone with Kyphoscoliosis, Ear Patella Short Stature Syndrome, Early Constraint Defects, Early Hypercalcemia Syndrome with Elfin Facie, Early-onset Dystonia, Eaton Lambert Syndrome, EB, Ebstein's anomaly, EBV Susceptibility (EBVS), EBVS, ECD, ECPG, Ectodermal Dysplasias, Ectodermal Dysplasia Anhidrotic with Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate, Ectodermal Dysplasia-Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency, Ectodermal Dysplasia Rapp-Hodgkin type, Ectodermal and Mesodermal Dysplasia Congenital, Ectodermal and Mesodermal Dysplasia with Osseous Involvement, Ectodermosis Erosiva Pluriorificialis, Ectopia Lentis, Ectopia Vesicae, Ectopic ACTH Syndrome, Ectopic Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone Syndrome, Ectopic

Anus, Ectrodactilia of the Hand, Ectrodactyly, Ectrodactyly-Ectodermal Dysplasia-Clefting Syndrome, Ectrodactyly Ectodermal Dysplasia Cleft Lip/Cleft Palate, Eczema, Eczema-Thrombocytopenia-Immunodeficiency Syndrome, EDA, EDMD, EDS, EDS Arterial-Ecchymotic Type, EDS Arthrochalasia, EDS Classic Severe Form, EDS  
5 Dysfibronectinemic, EDS Gravis Type, EDS Hypermobility, EDS Kyphoscoliotic, EDS Kyphoscoliosis, EDS Mitis Type, EDS Ocular-Scoliotic, EDS Progeroid, EDS Periodontosis, EDS Vascular, EEC Syndrome, EFE, EHBA, EHK, Ehlers Danlos Syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Ehlers Danlos IX, Eisenmenger Complex, Eisenmenger's complex, Eisenmenger Disease, Eisenmenger Reaction, Eisenmenger  
10 Syndrome, Ekblom Syndrome, Ekman-Lobstein Disease, Ektrodactyly of the Hand, Ektrodactyly of the Hand, EKV, Elastin fiber disorders, Elastorrhexis Generalized, Elastosis Dystrophica Syndrome, Elective Mutism (obsolete), Elective Mutism, Electrocardiogram (ECG or EKG), Electron Transfer Flavoprotein (ETF) Dehydrogenase Deficiency: (GAII & MADD), Electrophysiologic study (EPS), Elephant Nails From Birth,  
15 Elephantiasis Congenita Angiomatosa, Hemangiectatic Hypertrophy, Elfin Facies with Hypercalcemia, Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome, Embryoma Kidney, Embryonal Adenomyosarcoma Kidney, Embryonal Carcinosarcoma Kidney, Embryonal Mixed Tumor Kidney, EMC, Emery Dreyfus Muscular Dystrophy, Emery-Dreifuss Muscular Dystrophy, Emery-Dreifuss Syndrome, EMF, EMG Syndrome, Empty Sella Syndrome,  
20 Encephalitis Periaxialis Diffusa, Encephalitis Periaxialis Concentrica, Encephalocele, Encephalofacial Angiomatosis, Encephalopathy, Encephalotrigeminal Angiomatosis, Enchondromatosis with Multiple Cavernous Hemangiomas, Endemic Polyneuritis, Endocardial Cushion Defect, Endocardial Cushion Defects, Endocardial Dysplasia, Endocardial Fibroelastosis (EFE), Endogenous Hypertriglyceridemia, Endolymphatic  
25 Hydrops, Endometrial Growths, Endometriosis, Endomyocardial Fibrosis, Endothelial Corneal Dystrophy Congenital, Endothelial Epithelial Corneal Dystrophy, Endothelium, Engelmann Disease, Enlarged Tongue, Enterocolitis, Enterocyte Cobalamin Malabsorption, Eosinophilia Syndrome, Eosinophilic Cellulitis, Eosinophilic Fasciitis, Eosinophilic Granuloma, Eosinophilic Syndrome, Epidermal Nevus Syndrome,  
30 Epidermolysis bullosa, Epidermolysis Bullosa, Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita, Epidermolysis Bullosa Hereditaria, Epidermolysis Bullosa Letalis, Epidermolysis

Hereditaria Tarda, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (Bullous CIE), Epilepsia Procursiva, Epilepsy, Epinephrine, Epiphyseal Changes and High Myopia, Epiphyseal Osteochondroma Benign, Epiphysealis Hemimelica Dysplasia, Episodic-Abnormal Eye Movement, Epithelial Basement Membrane Corneal Dystrophy, Epithelial

5 Corneal Dystrophy of Meesmann Juvenile, Epitheliomatosis Multiplex with Nevus, Epithelium, Epival, EPS, Epstein-Barr Virus-Induced Lymphoproliferative Disease in Males, Erb-Goldflam syndrome, Erdheim Chester Disease, Erythema Multiforme Exudativum, Erythema Polymorphe Stevens Johnson Type, Erythroblastophthisis, Erythroblastosis Fetalis, Erythroblastosis Neonatorum, Erythroblastotic Anemia of

10 Childhood, Erythrocyte Phosphoglycerate Kinase Deficiency, Erythrogenesis Imperfecta, Erythrokeratoderma Progressiva Symmetrica, Erythrokeratoderma Progressiva Symmetrica Ichthyosis, Erythrokeratoderma Variabilis, Erythrokeratoderma Variabilis, Erythrokeratoderma Variabilis Type, Erythrokeratolysis Hiemalis, Erythrokeratolysis Hiemalis, Erythropoietic Porphyrrias, Erythropoietic Porphyria, Escobar Syndrome,

15 Esophageal Atresia, Esophageal Aperistalsis, Esophagitis-Peptic Ulcer, Esophagus Atresia and/or Tracheoesophageal Fistula, Essential Familial Hyperlipemia, Essential Fructosuria, Essential Hematuria, Essential Hemorrhagic Thrombocythemia, Essential Mixed Cryoglobulinemia, Essential Moschowitz Disease, Essential Thrombocythemia, Essential Thrombocythemia, Essential Thrombocytopenia, Essential Thrombocytosis, Essential

20 Tremor, Esterase Inhibitor Deficiency, Estren-Dameshek variant of Fanconi Anemia, Estrogen-related Cholestasis, ET, ETF, Ethylmalonic Adipicaciduria, Eulenburg Disease, pc, EVCS, Exaggerated Startle Reaction, Exencephaly, Exogenous Hypertriglyceridemia, Exomphalos-Macroglossia-Gigantism Syndrom, Exophthalmic Goiter, Expanded Rubella Syndrome, Exstrophy of the Bladder, EXT, External Chondromatosis Syndrome,

25 Extrahepatic Biliary Atresia, Extramedullary Plasmacytoma, Exudative Retinitis, Eye Retraction Syndrome, FA1, FAA, Fabry Disease, FAC, FACB, FACD, FACE, FACF, FACG, FACH, Facial Nerve Palsy, Facial Paralysis, Facial Ectodermal Dysplasias, Facial Ectodermal Dysplasia, Facio-Scapulo-Humeral Dystrophy, Facio-Auriculo-Vertebral Spectrum, Facio-cardio-cutaneous syndrome, Facio-Fronto-Nasal Dysplasia,

30 Faciocutaneoskeletal Syndrome, Faciodigitogenital syndrome, Faciogenital dysplasia, Faciogenitopopliteal Syndrome, Faciopalatoosseous Syndrome, Faciopalatoosseous



Syndrome Type II, Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy, Factitious Hypoglycemia, Factor VIII Deficiency, Factor IX Deficiency, Factor IX Deficiency, Factor XI Deficiency, Factor XII deficiency, Factor XIII Deficiency, Fahr Disease, Fahr's Disease, Failure of Secretion Gastric Intrinsic Factor, Fairbank Disease, Fallot's Tetralogy, Familial  
5 Acrogeria, Familial Acrogeria, Familial Acromicria, Familial Acromicria, Familial Adenomatous Colon Polyposis, Familial Adenomatous Polyposis with Extraintestinal Manifestations, Familial Alobar Holoprosencephaly, Familial Alpha-Lipoprotein Deficiency, Familial Amyotrophic Chorea with Acanthocytosis, Familial Arrhythmic Myoclonus, Familial Articular Chondrocalcinosis, Familial Atypical Mole-Malignant  
10 Melanoma Syndrome, Familial Broad Beta Disease, Familial Calcium Gout, Familial Calcium Pyrophosphate Arthropathy, Familial Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease, Familial Continuous Skin Peeling, Familial Cutaneous Amyloidosis, Familial Dysproteinemia, Familial Emphysema, Familial Enteropathy Microvillus, Familial Foveal Retinoschisis, Familial Hibernation Syndrome, Familial High Cholesterol, Familial Hemochromatosis,  
15 Familial High Blood Cholesterol, Familial High-Density Lipoprotein Deficiency, Familial High Serum Cholesterol, Familial Hyperlipidema, Familial Hypoproteinemia with Lymphangietatic Enteropathy, Familial Jaundice, Familial Juvenile Nephronophthisis-Associated Ocular Anomaly, Familial Lichen Amyloidosis (Type IX), Familial Lumbar Stenosis, Familial Lymphedema Praecox, Familial Mediterranean Fever, Familial Multiple  
20 Polyposis, Familial Nuchal Bleb, Familial Paroxysmal Polyserositis, Familial Polyposis Coli, Familial Primary Pulmonary Hypertension, Familial Renal Glycosuria, Familial Splenic Anemia, Familial Startle Disease, Familial Visceral Amyloidosis (Type VIII), FAMMM, FANCA, FANCB, FANCC, FANCD, FANCE, Fanconi Panmyelopathy, Fanconi Pancytopenia, Fanconi II, Fanconi's Anemia, Fanconi's Anemia Type I, Fanconi's  
25 Anemia Complementation Group, Fanconi's Anemia Complementation Group A, Fanconi's Anemia Complementation Group B, Fanconi's Anemia Complementation Group C, Fanconi's Anemia Complementation Group D, Fanconi's Anemia Complementation Group E, Fanconi's Anemia Complementation Group G, Fanconi's Anemia Complementation Group H, Fanconi's Anemia Estren-Dameshek Variant, FANF, FANG,  
30 FANH, FAP, FAPG, Farber's Disease, Farber's Lipogranulomatosis, FAS, Fasting Hypoglycemia, Fat-Induced Hyperlipemia, Fatal Granulomatous Disease of Childhood,

Fatty Oxidation Disorders, Fatty Liver with Encephalopathy, FAV, FCH, FCMD, FCS Syndrome, FD, FDH, Febrile Mucocutaneous Syndrome Stevens Johnson Type, Febrile Neutrophilic Dermatositis Acute, Febrile Seizures, Feinberg's syndrome, Feissinger-Leroy-Reiter Syndrome, Female Pseudo-Turner Syndrome, Femoral Dysgenesis Bilateral-Robin  
5 Anomaly, Femoral Dysgenesis Bilateral, Femoral Facial Syndrome, Femoral Hypoplasia-Unusual Facies Syndrome, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, Fetal Anti-Convulsant Syndrome, Fetal Cystic Hygroma, Fetal Effects of Alcohol, Fetal Effects of Chickenpox, Fetal Effects of Thalidomide, Fetal Effects of Varicella Zoster Virus, Fetal Endomyocardial Fibrosis, Fetal Face Syndrome, Fetal Iritis Syndrome, Fetal Transfusion Syndrome, Fetal Valproate  
10 Syndrome, Fetal Valproic Acid Exposure Syndrome, Fetal Varicella Infection, Fetal Varicella Zoster Syndrome, FFDD Type II, FG Syndrome, FGDY, FHS, Fibrin Stabilizing Factor Deficiency, Fibrinase Deficiency, Fibrinoid Degeneration of Astrocytes, Fibrinoid Leukodystrophy, Fibrinoligase Deficiency, Fibroblastoma Perineural, Fibrocystic Disease of Pancreas, Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva, Fibroelastic Endocarditis,  
15 Fibromyalgia, Fibromyalgia-Fibromyositis, Fibromyositis, Fibrosing Cholangitis, Fibrositis, Fibrous Ankylosis of Multiple Joints, Fibrous Cavernositis, Fibrous Dysplasia, Fibrous Plaques of the Penis, Fibrous Sclerosis of the Penis, Fickler-Winkler Type, Fiedler Disease, Fifth Digit Syndrome, Filippi Syndrome, Finnish Type Amyloidosis (Type V), First Degree Congenital Heart Block, First and Second Branchial Arch Syndrome,  
20 Fischer's Syndrome, Fish Odor Syndrome, Fissured Tongue, Flat Adenoma Syndrome, Flatau-Schilder Disease, Flavin Containing Monooxygenase 2, Floating Beta Disease, Floating-Harbor Syndrome, Floating Spleen, Floppy Infant Syndrome, Floppy Valve Syndrome, Fluent aphasia, FMD, FMF, FMO Adult Liver Form, FMO2, FND, Focal Dermal Dysplasia Syndrome, Focal Dermal Hypoplasia, Focal Dermato-Phalangeal  
25 Dysplasia, Focal Dystonia, Focal Epilepsy, Focal Facial Dermal Dysplasia Type II, Focal Neuromyotonia, FODH, Folling Syndrome, Fong Disease, FOP, Forbes Disease, Forbes-Albright Syndrome, Forestier's Disease, Forsius-Eriksson Syndrome (X-Linked), Fothergill Disease, Fountain Syndrome, Foveal Dystrophy Progressive, FPO Syndrome Type II, FPO, Fraccaro Type Achondrogenesis (Type IB), Fragile X syndrome,  
30 Franceschetti-Zwahlen-Klein Syndrome, Francois Dyscephaly Syndrome, Francois-Neetens Speckled Dystrophy, Flecked Corneal Dystrophy, Fraser Syndrome, FRAXA, FRDA,

Fredrickson Type I Hyperlipoproteinemia, Freeman-Sheldon Syndrome, Freire-Maia Syndrome, Frey's Syndrome, Friedreich's Ataxia, Friedreich's Ataxia, Friedreich's Disease, Friedreich's Tabes, FRNS, Froelich's Syndrome, Frommel-Chiari Syndrome, Frommel-Chiari Syndrome Lactation-Uterus Atrophy, Frontodigital Syndrome, 5 Frontofacionasal Dysostosis, Frontofacionasal Dysplasia, Frontonasal Dysplasia, Frontonasal Dysplasia with Coronal Craniosynostosis, Fructose-1-Phosphate Aldolase Deficiency, Fructosemia, Fructosuria, Fryns Syndrome, FSH, FSHD, FSS, Fuchs Dystrophy, Fucosidosis Type 1, Fucosidosis Type 2, Fucosidosis Type 3, Fukuhara Syndrome, Fukuyama Disease, Fukuyama Type Muscular Dystrophy, 10 Fumarylacetoacetase deficiency, Furrowed Tongue, G Syndrome, G6PD Deficiency, G6PD, GA I, GA IIB, GA IIA, GA II, GAI & MADD, Galactorrhea-Amenorrhea Syndrome Nonpuerperal, Galactorrhea-Amenorrhea without Pregnancy, Galactosamine-6-Sulfatase Deficiency, Galactose-1-Phosphate Uridyl Transferase Deficiency, Galactosemia, GALB Deficiency, Galloway-Mowat Syndrome, Galloway Syndrome, 15 GALT Deficiency, Gammaglobulin Deficiency, GAN, Ganglioside Neuraminidase Deficiency, Ganglioside Sialidase Deficiency, Gangliosidosis GM1 Type 1, Gangliosidosis GM2 Type 2, Gangliosidosis Beta Hexosaminidase B Deficiency, Gardner Syndrome, Gardner Syndrome, Gargoylism, Garies-Mason Syndrome, Gasser Syndrome, Gastric Intrinsic Factor Failure of Secretion, Enterocyte Cobalamin, Gastrinoma, Gastritis, 20 Gastroesophageal Laceration-Hemorrhage, Gastrointestinal Polyposis and Ectodermal Changes, Gastroschisis, Gaucher Disease, Gaucher-Schlagenhauser, Gayet-Wernicke Syndrome, GBS, GCA, GCM Syndrome, GCPS, Gee-Herter Disease, Gee-Thaysen Disease, Gehrig's Disease, Gelineau's Syndrome, Genesee-Wiedemann Syndrome, Generalized Dystonia, Generalized Familial Neuromyotonia, Generalized Fibromatosis, 25 Generalized Flexion Epilepsy, Generalized Glycogenosis, Generalized Hyperhidrosis, Generalized Lipofuscinosis, Generalized Myasthenia Gravis, Generalized Myotonia, Generalized Sporadic Neuromyotonia, Genetic Disorders, Genital Defects, Genital and Urinary Tract Defects, Genital and Urinary Tract Defects, Gerstmann Syndrome, Gerstmann Tetrad, GHBP, GHD, GHR, Giant Axonal Disease, Giant Axonal Neuropathy, 30 Giant Benign Lymphoma, Giant Cell Glioblastoma Astrocytoma, Giant Cell Arteritis, Giant Cell Disease of the Liver, Giant Cell Hepatitis, Giant Cell of Newborns Cirrhosis,

Giant Cyst of the Retina, Giant Lymph Node Hyperplasia, Giant Platelet Syndrome Hereditary, Giant Tongue, gic Macular Dystrophy, Gilbert's Disease, Gilbert Syndrome, Gilbert-Dreyfus Syndrome, Gilbert-Lereboullet Syndrome, Gilford Syndrome, Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome, Gillespie Syndrome, Gingival Fibromatosis-Abnormal Fingers Nails  
5 Nose Ear Splenomegaly, GLA Deficiency, GLA, GLB1, Glioma Retina, Global aphasia, Globoid Leukodystrophy, Glossoptosis Micrognathia and Cleft Palate, Glucocerebrosidase deficiency, Glucocerebrosidosis, Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Glucose-6-Phosphate Transport Defect, Glucose-6-Phosphate Translocase Deficiency, Glucose-6-Phosphatase Deficiency, Glucose-Galactose Malabsorption, Glucose-Galactose  
10 Malabsorption, Glucosyl Ceramide Lipidosis, Glutaric Aciduria I, Glutaric Acidemia I, Glutaric Acidemia II, Glutaric Aciduria II, Glutaric Aciduria Type II, Glutaric Aciduria Type III, Glutaricacidemia I, Glutaricacidemia II, Glutaricaciduria I, Glutaricaciduria II, Glutaricaciduria Type IIA, Glutaricaciduria Type IIB, Glutaryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Glutaurate-Aspartate Transport Defect, Gluten-Sensitive Enteropathy,  
15 Glycogen Disease of Muscle Type VII, Glycogen Storage Disease I, Glycogen Storage Disease III, Glycogen Storage Disease IV, Glycogen Storage Disease Type V, Glycogen Storage Disease VI, Glycogen Storage Disease VII, Glycogen Storage Disease VIII, Glycogen Storage Disease Type II, Glycogenosis, Glycogenosis Type I, Glycogenosis Type IA, Glycogenosis Type IB, Glycogenosis Type II, Glycogenosis Type III,  
20 Glycogenosis Type IV, Glycogenosis Type V, Glycogenosis Type VI, Glycogenosis Type VII, Glycogenosis Type VIII, Glycolic Aciduria, Glycolic Aciduria, Glycolipid Lipidosis, GM2 Gangliosidosis Type 1, GM2 Gangliosidosis Type 1, GNPTA, Goitrous Autoimmune Thyroiditis, Goldenhar Syndrome, Goldenhar-Gorlin Syndrome, Goldscheider's Disease, Goltz Syndrome, Goltz-Gorlin Syndrome, Gonadal Dysgenesis 45 X, Gonadal Dysgenesis  
25 XO, Goniodysgenesis-Hypodontia, Goodman Syndrome, Goodman, Goodpasture Syndrome, Gordon Syndrome, Gorlin's Syndrome, Gorlin-Chaudhry-Moss Syndrome, Gottron Erythrodermatitis Congenitalis Progressiva Symmetrica, Gottron's Syndrome, Gougerot-Carteaud Syndrome, Grand Mal Epilepsy, Granular Type Corneal Dystrophy, Granulomatous Arteritis, Granulomatous Colitis, Granulomatous Dermatitis with  
30 Eosinophilia, Granulomatous Ileitis, Graves Disease, Graves' Hyperthyroidism, Graves' Disease, Greig Cephalopolysyndactyly Syndrome, Groenouw Type I Corneal Dystrophy,

Groenouw Type II Corneal Dystrophy, Gronblad-Strandberg Syndrome, Grotton Syndrome, Growth Hormone Receptor Deficiency, Growth Hormone Binding Protein Deficiency, Growth Hormone Deficiency, Growth-Mental Deficiency Syndrome of Myhre, Growth Retardation-Rieger Anomaly, GRS, Gruber Syndrome, GS, GSD6, GSD8, GTS, 5 Guanosine Triphosphate-Cyclohydrolase Deficiency, Guanosine Triphosphate-Cyclohydrolase Deficiency, Guenther Porphyria, Guerin-Stern Syndrome, Guillain-Barré, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, Gunther Disease, H Disease, H. Gottron's Syndrome, H. Gottron's Syndrome, Habit Spasms, HAE, Hageman Factor Deficiency, Hageman factor, Haim-Munk Syndrome, Hajdu-Cheney Syndrome, Hajdu Cheney, HAL Deficiency, Hall-10 Pallister Syndrome, Hallermann-Streiff-Francois syndrome, Hallermann-Streiff Syndrome, Hallervorden-Spatz Disease, Hallervorden-Spatz Syndrome, Hallopeau-Siemens Disease, Hallux Duplication Postaxial Polydactyly and Absence of Corpus Callosum, Halushi-Behcet's Syndrome, Hamartoma of the Lymphatics, Hand-Schueller-Christian Syndrome, HANE, Hanhart Syndrome, Happy Puppet Syndrome, Harada Syndrome, HARD +/-E 15 Syndrome, HARD Syndrome, Hare Lip, Harlequin Fetus, Harlequin Type DOC 6, Harlequin Type Ichthyosis, Harley Syndrome, Harrington Syndrome, Hart Syndrome, Hartnup Disease, Hartnup Disorder, Hartnup Syndrome, Hashimoto's Disease, Hashimoto-Pritzker Syndrome, Hashimoto's Syndrome, Hashimoto's Thyroiditis, Hashimoto's Thyroiditis, Hashimoto-Pritzker Syndrome, Hay Well's Syndrome, Hay-Wells Syndrome 20 of Ectodermal Dysplasia, HCMM, HCP, HCTD, HD, Heart-Hand Syndrome (Holt-Oram Type), Heart Disease, Hecht Syndrome, HED, Heerferdt-Waldenstrom and Lofgren's Syndromes, Hegglin's Disease, Heinrichsbauer Syndrome, Hemangiomas, Hemangioma Familial, Hemangioma-Thrombocytopenia Syndrome, Hemangiomatosis Chondrodystrophica, Hemangiomatous Branchial Clefts-Lip Pseudocleft Syndrome, 25 Hemifacial Microsomia, Hemimegalencephaly, Hemiparesis of Cerebral Palsy, Hemiplegia of Cerebral Palsy, Hemisection of the Spinal Cord, Hemochromatosis, Hemochromatosis Syndrome, Hemodialysis-Related Amyloidosis, Hemoglobin Lepore Syndromes, Hemolytic Anemia of Newborn, Hemolytic Cold Antibody Anemia, Hemolytic Disease of Newborn, Hemolytic-Uremic Syndrome, Hemolytic-Uremic 30 Syndrome, Hemophilia, Hemophilia A, Hemophilia B, Hemophilia B Factor IX, Hemophilia C, Hemorrhagic Dystrophic Thrombocytopenia, Hemorrhagica Aleukia,

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Hemosiderosis, Hepatic Fructokinase Deficiency, Hepatic Phosphorylase Kinase Deficiency, Hepatic Porphyria, Hepatic Porphyrias, Hepatic Veno-Occlusive Disease, Hepato-Renal Syndrome, Hepatolenticular Degeneration, Hepatophosphorylase Deficiency, Hepatorenal Glycogenosis, Hepatorenal Syndrome, Hepatorenal Tyrosinemia,  
5 Hereditary Acromelalgia, Hereditary Alkaptonuria, Hereditary Amyloidosis, Hereditary Angioedema, Hereditary Areflexic Dystasia, Heredopathia Atactica Polyneuritiformis, Hereditary Ataxia, Hereditary Ataxia Friedrich's Type, Hereditary Benign Acanthosis Nigricans, Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxia, Hereditary Chorea, Hereditary Chronic Progressive Chorea, Hereditary Connective Tissue Disorders, Hereditary Coproporphyrinemia,  
10 Hereditary Coproporphyrinemia Porphyria, Hereditary Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma, Hereditary Deafness-Retinitis Pigmentosa, Heritable Disorder of Zinc Deficiency, Hereditary DNS, Hereditary Dystopic Lipidosis, Hereditary Emphysema, Hereditary Fructose Intolerance, Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia Type I, Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia Type II, Hereditary  
15 Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia Type III, Hereditary Hyperuricemia and Choreaathetosis Syndrome, Hereditary Leptocytosis Major, Hereditary Leptocytosis Minor, Hereditary Lymphedema, Hereditary Lymphedema Tarda, Hereditary Lymphedema Type I, Hereditary Lymphedema Type II, Hereditary Motor Sensory Neuropathy, Hereditary Motor Sensory Neuropathy I, Hereditary Motor Sensory Neuropathy Type III, Hereditary  
20 Nephritis, Hereditary Nephritis and Nerve Deafness, Hereditary Nephropathic Amyloidosis, Hereditary Nephropathy and Deafness, Hereditary Nonpolyposis Colorectal Cancer, Hereditary Nonpolyposis Colorectal Carcinoma, Hereditary Nonspherocytic Hemolytic Anemia, Hereditary Onychoosteodysplasia, Hereditary Optic Neuroretinopathy, Hereditary Polyposis Coli, Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathy Type I,  
25 Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathy Type II, Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathy Type III, Hereditary Sensory Motor Neuropathy, Hereditary Sensory Neuropathy Type I, Hereditary Sensory Neuropathy Type II, Hereditary Sensory Neuropathy Type III, Hereditary Sensory Radicular Neuropathy Type I, Hereditary Sensory Radicular Neuropathy Type II, Hereditary Site Specific Cancer, Hereditary  
30 Spherocytic Hemolytic Anemia, Hereditary Spherocytosis, Hereditary Tyrosinemia Type I, Heritable Connective Tissue Disorders, Herlitz Syndrome, Hermans-Herzberg

Phakomatosis, Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome, Hermaphroditism, Herpes Zoster, Herpes Iris Stevens-Johnson Type, Hers Disease, Heterozygous Beta Thalassemia, Hexoaminidase Alpha-Subunit Deficiency (Variant B), Hexoaminidase Alpha-Subunit Deficiency (Variant B), HFA, HFM, HGPS, HH, HHHO, HHRH, HHT, Hiatal Hernia-Microcephaly-Nephrosis Galloway Type, Hidradenitis Suppurativa, Hidrosadenitis Axillaris, Hidrosadenitis Suppurativa, Hidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasias, HIE Syndrome, High Imperforate Anus, High Potassium, High Scapula, HIM, Hirschsprung's Disease, Hirschsprung's Disease Acquired, Hirschsprung Disease Polydactyly of Ulnar & Big Toe and VSD, Hirschsprung Disease with Type D Brachydactyly, Hirsutism, HIS Deficiency, Histidine Ammonia-Lyase (HAL) Deficiency, Histidase Deficiency, Histidinemia, Histidinemia, Histiocytosis, Histiocytosis X, HLHS, HLP Type II, HMG, HMI, HMSN I, HNHA, HOCM, Hodgkin Disease, Hodgkin's Disease, Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Hollaender-Simons Disease, Holmes-Adie Syndrome, Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency, Holoprosencephaly, Holoprosencephaly Malformation Complex, Holoprosencephaly Sequence, Holt-Oram Syndrome, Holt-Oram Type Heart-Hand Syndrome, Homocystinemia, Homocystinuria, Homocystinuria, Homogentisic Acid Oxidase Deficiency, Homogentisic Aciduria, Homozygous Alpha-1-Antitrypsin Deficiency, HOOD, Horner Syndrome, Horton's disease, HOS, HOS1, Houston-Harris Type Achondrogenesis (Type IA), HPS, HRS, HS, HSAN Type I, HSAN Type II, HSAN-III, HSMN, HSMN Type III, HSN I, HSN-III, Huebner-Herter Disease, Hunner's Patch, Hunner's Ulcer, Hunter Syndrome, Hunter Syndrome, Hunter-Thompson Type Acromesomelic Dysplasia, Huntington's Chorea, Huntington's Disease, Hurler Disease, Hurler Disease, Hurler Syndrome, Hurler-Scheie Syndrome, HUS, Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, Hutchinson-Gilford Syndrome, Hutchinson-Weber-Peutz Syndrome, Hutterite Syndrome Bowen-Conradi Type, Hyaline Paraneuropathy, Hydranencephaly, Hydrocephalus, Hydrocephalus Agyria and Retinal Dysplasia, Hydrocephalus Internal Dandy-Walker Type, Hydrocephalus Noncommunicating Dandy-Walker Type, Hydrocephaly, Hydronephrosis With Peculiar Facial Expression, Hydroxylase Deficiency, Hygroma Colli, Hyper-IgE Syndrome, Hyper IgM Syndrome, Hyperaldosteronism, Hyperaldosteronism With Hypokalemic Alkalosis, Hyperaldosteronism Without Hypertension, Hyperammonemia, Hyperammonemia Due to

Carbamylphosphate Synthetase Deficiency, Hyperammonemia Due to Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency, Hyperammonemia Type II, Hyper-Beta Carnosinemia, Hyperbilirubinemia I, Hyperbilirubinemia II, Hypercalcemia Familial with Nephrocalcinosis and Indicanuria, Hypercalcemia-Supraaortic Aortic Stenosis, 5 Hypercalciuric Rickets, Hypercapnic acidosis, Hypercatabolic Protein-Losing Enteropathy, Hyperchloremic acidosis, Hypercholesterolemia, Hypercholesterolemia Type IV, Hyperchylomicronemia, Hypercystinuria, Hyperekplexia, Hyperextensible joints, Hyperglobulinemic Purpura, Hyperglycinemia with Ketoacidosis and Lactic Acidosis Propionic Type, Hyperglycinemia Nonketotic, Hypergonadotropic Hypogonadism, 10 Hyperimmunoglobulin E Syndrome, Hyperimmunoglobulin E-Recurrent Infection Syndrome, Hyperimmunoglobulinemia E-Staphylococcal, Hyperkalemia, Hyperkinetic Syndrome, Hyperlipemic Retinitis, Hyperlipidemia I, Hyperlipidemia IV, Hyperlipoproteinemia Type I, Hyperlipoproteinemia Type III, Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IV, Hyperoxaluria, Hyperphalangy-Clinodactyly of Index Finger with Pierre Robin 15 Syndrome, Hyperphenylalanemia, Hyperplastic Epidermolysis Bullosa, Hyperpnea, Hyperpotassemia, Hyperprebeta-Lipoproteinemia, Hyperprolinemia Type I, Hyperprolinemia Type II, Hypersplenism, Hypertelorism with Esophageal Abnormalities and Hypospadias, Hypertelorism-Hypospadias Syndrome, Hypertrophic Cardio myopathy, Hypertrophic Interstitial Neuropathy, Hypertrophic Interstitial Neuritis, Hypertrophic 20 Interstitial Radiculoneuropathy, Hypertrophic Neuropathy of Refsum, Hypertrophic Obstructive Cardio myopathy, Hyperuricemia Chorea-athetosis Self-mutilation Syndrome, Hyperuricemia-Oligophrenia, Hypervalinemia, Hypocalcified (Hypomineralized) Type, Hypochondrogenesis, Hypochondroplasia, Hypogammaglobulinemia, Hypogammaglobulinemia Transient of Infancy, Hypogenital Dystrophy with Diabetic 25 Tendency, Hypoglossia-Hypodactylia Syndrome, Hypoglycemia, Hypoglycemia, Exogenous Hypoglycemia, Hypoglycemia with Macroglossia, Hypoglycosylation Syndrome Type 1a, Hypoglycosylation Syndrome Type 1a, Hypogonadism with Anosmia, Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism and Anosmia, Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia, Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia Autosomal Dominant type, Hypohidrotic Ectodermal 30 Dysplasias Autorecessive, Hypokalemia, Hypokalemic Alkalosis with Hypercalciuria, Hypokalemic Syndrome, Hypolactasia, Hypomaturation Type (Snow-Capped Teeth),



- Hypomelanosis of Ito, Hypomelia-Hypotrichosis-Facial Hemangioma Syndrome, Hypomyelination Neuropathy, Hypoparathyroidism, Hypophosphatasia, Hypophosphatemic Rickets with Hypercalcemia, Hypopigmentation, Hypopigmentation, Hypopigmented macular lesion, Hypoplasia of the Depressor Anguli Oris Muscle with
- 5 Cardiac Defects, Hypoplastic Anemia, Hypoplastic Congenital Anemia, Hypoplastic Chondrodystrophy, Hypoplastic Enamel-Onycholysis-Hypohidrosis, Hypoplastic (Hypoplastic-Explastic) Type, Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome, Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome, Hypoplastic-Triphalangeal Thumbs, Hypopotassemia Syndrome, Hypospadias-Dysphagia Syndrome, Hyposmia, Hypothalamic Hamartoblastoma Hypopituitarism
- 10 Imperforate Anus Polydactyly, Hypothalamic Infantilism-Obesity, Hypothyroidism; Hypotonia-Hypomentia-Hypogonadism-Obesity Syndrome, Hypoxanthine-Guanine Phosphoribosyltransferase Defect (Complete Absence of), I-Cell Disease, Iatrogenic Hypoglycemia, IBGC, IBIDS Syndrome, IBM, IBS, IC, I-Cell Disease, ICD, ICE Syndrome Cogan-Reese Type, Icelandic Type Amyloidosis (Type VI), I-Cell Disease,
- 15 Ichthyosiform Erythroderma Corneal Involvement and Deafness, Ichthyosiform Erythroderma Hair Abnormality Growth and Men, Ichthyosiform Erythroderma with Leukocyte Vacuolation, Ichthyosis, Ichthyosis Congenita, Ichthyosis Congenital with Trichothiodystrophy, Ichthyosis Hystrix, Ichthyosis Hystrix Gravior, Ichthyosis Linearis Circumflexa, Ichthyosis Simplex, Ichthyosis Tay Syndrome, Ichthyosis Vulgaris,
- 20 Ichthyosis Vulgaris, Ichthyotic Neutral Lipid Storage Disease, Icteric Leptospirosis, Icterohemorrhagic Leptospirosis, Icterus (Chronic Familial), Icterus Gravis Neonatorum, Icterus Intermittens Juvenalis, Idiopathic Alveolar Hypoventilation, Idiopathic Amyloidosis, Idiopathic Arteritis of Takayasu, Idiopathic Basal Ganglia Calcification (IBGC), Idiopathic Brachial Plexus Neuropathy, Idiopathic Cervical Dystonia, Idiopathic
- 25 Dilatation of the Pulmonary Artery, Idiopathic Dilatation of the Pulmonary Artery, Idiopathic Facial Palsy, Idiopathic Familial Hyperlipemia, Idiopathic Hypertrophic Subaortic Stenosis, Idiopathic Hypoproteinemia, Idiopathic Immunoglobulin Deficiency, Idiopathic Neonatal Hepatitis, Idiopathic Non-Specific Ulcerative Colitis, Idiopathic Non-Specific Ulcerative Colitis, Idiopathic Peripheral Periphlebitis, Idiopathic Pulmonary
- 30 Fibrosis, Idiopathic Refractory Sideroblastic Anemia, Idiopathic Refractory Sideroblastic Anemia, Idiopathic Renal Hematuria, Idiopathic Steatorrhea, Idiopathic Thrombocythemia,

Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura, Idiopathic Thrombocytopenia Purpura (ITP), IDPA, IgA Nephropathy, IgA Nephropathy, IHSS, Ileitis, Ileocolitis, Illinois Type Amyloidosis, ILS, IM, IMD2, IMD5, IMD5, Immune Defect due to Absence of Thymus, Immune Hemolytic Anemia Paroxysmal Cold, Immunodeficiency with Ataxia  
5 Telangiectasia, Immunodeficiency Cellular with Abnormal Immunoglobulin Synthesis, Immunodeficiency Common Variable Unclassifiable, Immunodeficiency with Hyper-IgM, Immunodeficiency with Leukopenia, Immunodeficiency-2, Immunodeficiency-5 (IMD5), Immunoglobulin Deficiency, Imperforate Anus, Imperforate Anus with Hand Foot and Ear Anomalies, Imperforate Nasolacrimal Duct and Premature Aging Syndrome, Impotent  
10 Neutrophil Syndrome, Inability To Open Mouth Completely And Short Finger-Flexor, INAD, Inborn Error of Urea Synthesis Arginase Type, Inborn Error of Urea Synthesis Arginino Succinic Type, Inborn Errors of Urea Synthesis Carbamyl Phosphate Type, Inborn Error of Urea Synthesis Citrullinemia Type, Inborn Errors of Urea Synthesis Glutamate Synthetase Type, INCL, Inclusion body myositis, Incomplete Atrioventricular  
15 Septal Defect, Incomplete Testicular Feminization, Incomplete Testicular Feminization, Incontinentia Pigmenti, Incontinentia Pigmenti, Incontinentia Pigmenti Achromians, Index Finger Anomaly with Pierre Robin Syndrome, Indiana Type Amyloidosis (Type II), Indolent systemic mastocytosis, Infantile Acquired Aphasia, Infantile Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, Infantile Beriberi, Infantile Cerebral Ganglioside,  
20 Infantile Cerebral Ganglioside, Infantile Cerebral Paralysis, Infantile Cystinosis, Infantile Epileptic, Infantile Fanconi Syndrome with Cystinosis, Infantile Finnish Type Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Infantile Gaucher Disease, Infantile Hypoglycemia, Infantile Hypophosphatasia, Infantile Lobar Emphysema, Infantile Myoclonic Encephalopathy, Infantile Myoclonic Encephalopathy and Polymyoclonia, Infantile Myofibromatosis,  
25 Infantile Necrotizing Encephalopathy, Infantile Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Infantile Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, Infantile Onset Schindler Disease, Infantile Phytanic Acid Storage Disease, Infantile Refsum Disease (IRD), Infantile Sipoidosis GM-2 Gangliosidosis (Type S), Infantile Sipoidosis GM-2 Gangliosidosis (Type S, Infantile Sleep Apnea, Infantile Spasms, Infantile Spinal Muscular Atrophy (all types), Infantile  
30 Spinal Muscular Atrophy ALS, Infantile Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type I, Infantile Type Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Infectious Jaundice, Inflammatory Breast Cancer,

Inflammatory Linear Nevus Sebaceous Syndrome, Iniencephaly, Insulin Resistant Acanthosis Nigricans, Insulin Lipodystrophy, Insulin dependent Diabetes, Intention Myoclonus, Intermediate Cystinosis, Intermediate Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Intermittent Ataxia with Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Intermittent Ataxia with Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Intermittent Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Internal Hydrocephalus, Interstitial Cystitis, Interstitial Deletion of 4q Included, Interstitial Deletion of 4q- Included, Intestinal Lipodystrophy, Intestinal Lipophagic Granulomatosis, Intestinal Lymphangiectasia, Intestinal Polyposis I, Intestinal Polyposis II, Intestinal Polyposis II, Intestinal Polyposis III, Intestinal Polyposis-Cutaneous Pigmentation Syndrome, Intestinal Polyposis-Cutaneous Pigmentation Syndrome, Intestinal Pseudoobstruction with External Ophthalmoplegia, Intracranial Neoplasm, Intracranial Tumors, Intracranial Vascular Malformations, Intrauterine Dwarfism, Intrauterine Synechiae, Inverted Smile And Occult Neuropathic Bladder, Iowa Type Amyloidosis (Type IV), IP, IPA, Iridocorneal Endothelial Syndrome, Iridocorneal Endothelial (ICE) Syndrome Cogan-Resse Type, Iridogoniodysgenesis With Somatic Anomalies, Iris Atrophy with Corneal Edema and Glaucoma, Iris Nevus Syndrome, Iron Overload Anemia, Iron Overload Disease, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Irritable Colon Syndrome, Isaacs Syndrome, Isaacs-Merten Syndrome, Ischemic Cardio myopathy, Isolated Lissencephaly Sequence, Isoleucine 33 Amyloidosis, Isovaleric Acid CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Isovaleric Acidaemia, Isovalericacidemia, Isovaleryl CoA Carboxylase Deficiency, ITO Hypomelanosis, ITO, ITP, IVA, Ivemark Syndrome, Iwanoff Cysts, Jackknife Convulsion, Jackson-Weiss Craniosynostosis, Jackson-Weiss Syndrome, Jacksonian Epilepsy, Jacobsen Syndrome, Jadassohn-Lewandowsky Syndrome, Jaffe-Lichenstein Disease, Jakob's Disease, Jakob-Creutzfeldt Disease, Janeway I, Janeway Dysgammaglobulinemia, Jansen Metaphyseal Dysostosis, Jansen Type Metaphyseal Chondrodysplasia, Jarcho-Levin Syndrome, Jaw-Winking, JBS, JDMS, Jegher's Syndrome, Jegher's Syndrome, Jejunal Atresia, Jejunitis, Jejunoileitis, Jervell and Lange-Nielsen Syndrome, Jeune Syndrome, JMS, Job Syndrome, Job-Buckley Syndrome, Johanson-Blizzard Syndrome, John Dalton, Johnson-Stevens Disease, Jonston's Alopecia, Joseph's Disease, Joseph's Disease Type I, Joseph's Disease Type II, Joseph's Disease Type III, Joubert Syndrome, Joubert-Bolthausen Syndrome, JRA, Juberg Hayward

Syndrome, Juberg-Marsidi Syndrome, Juberg-Marsidi Mental Retardation Syndrome, Jumping Frenchmen, Jumping Frenchmen of Maine, Juvenile Arthritis, Juvenile Arthritis, Juvenile Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, Juvenile Cystinosis, Juvenile (Childhood) Dermatomyositis (JDMS), Juvenile Diabetes, Juvenile Gaucher Disease, Juvenile Gout Choreaethetosis and Mental Retardation Syndrome, Juvenile Intestinal Malabsorption of Vit B12, Juvenile Intestinal Malabsorption of Vitamin B12, Juvenile Macular Degeneration, Juvenile Pernicious Anemia, Juvenile Retinoschisis, Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis, Juvenile Spinal Muscular Atrophy Included, Juvenile Spinal Muscular Atrophy ALS Included, Juvenile Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type III, Juxta-Articular Adiposis Dolorosa, Juxta-Articular Adiposis Dolorosa, Juxtaglomerular Hyperplasia, Kabuki Make-Up Syndrome, Kahler Disease, Kallmann Syndrome, Kanner Syndrome, Kanzaki Disease, Kaposi Disease (not Kaposi Sarcoma), Kappa Light Chain Deficiency, Karsch-Neugebauer Syndrome, Karsch-Neugebauer Syndrome, Kartagener Syndrome-Chronic Sinobronchial Disease and Dextrocardia, Kartagener Triad, Kasabach-Merritt Syndrome, Kast Syndrome, Kawasaki Disease, Kawasaki Syndrome, KBG Syndrome, KD, Kearns-Sayre Disease, Kearns-Sayre Syndrome, Kearns-Sayre Syndrome, Kennedy Disease, Kennedy Syndrome, Kennedy Type Spinal and Bulbar Muscular Atrophy, Kennedy-Stefanis Disease, Kenny Disease, Kenny Syndrome, Kenny Type Tubular Stenosis, Kenny-Caffe Syndrome, Kera. Palmoplant. Con. Pes Planus Ony. Periodon. Arach., Keratitis Ichthyosis Deafness Syndrome, Keratoconus, Keratoconus Posticus Circumscriptus, Keratolysis, Keratolysis Exfoliativa Congenita, Keratolytic Winter Erythema, Keratomalacia, Keratosis Follicularis, Keratosis Follicularis Spinulosa Decalvans, Keratosis Follicularis Spinulosa Decalvans Ichthyosis, Keratosis Nigricans, Keratosis Palmoplantaris with Periodontopathia and Onychogryposis, Keratosis Palmoplantaris Congenital Pes Planus Onychogryposis Periodontosis Arachnodactyly, Keratosis Palmoplantaris Congenital, Pes Planus, Onychogryphosis, Periodontosis, Arachnodactyly, Acroosteolysis, Keratosis Rubra Figurata, Keratosis Seborrheica, Ketoacid Decarboxylase Deficiency, Ketoaciduria, Ketotic Glycinemia, Ketotic Glycinemia, KFS, KID Syndrome, Kidney Agenesis, Kidneys Cystic-Retinal Aplasia Joubert Syndrome, Killian Syndrome, Killian/Teschler-Nicola Syndrome, Kiloh-Nevin syndrome III, Kinky Hair Disease, Kinsbourne Syndrome,

Kleeblattschadel Deformity, Kleine-Levin Syndrome, Kleine-Levin Hibernation Syndrome, Klinefelter, Klippel-Feil Syndrome, Klippel-Feil Syndrome Type I, Klippel-Feil Syndrome Type II, Klippel-Feil Syndrome Type III, Klippel Trenaunay Syndrome, Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome, Kluver-Bucy Syndrome, KMS, Kniest Dysplasia, 5 Kniest Syndrome, Kobner's Disease, Koebberling-Dunnigan Syndrome, Kohlmeier-Degos Disease, Kok Disease, Korsakoff Psychosis, Korsakoff's Syndrome, Krabbe's Disease Included, Krabbe's Leukodystrophy, Kramer Syndrome, KSS, KTS, KTW Syndrome, Kufs Disease, Kugelberg-Welander Disease, Kugelberg-Welander Disease, Kugelberg-Welander Syndrome, Kugelberg-Welander Syndrome, Kussmaul-Landry Paralysis, KWS, 10 L-3-Hydroxy-Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (LCHAD) Deficiency, Laband Syndrome, Labhart-Willi Syndrome, Labyrinthine Syndrome, Labyrinthine Hydrops, Lacrimo-Auriculo-Dento-Digital Syndrome, Lactase Isolated Intolerance, Lactase Deficiency, Lactation-Uterus Atrophy, Lactic Acidosis Leber Hereditary Optic Neuropathy, Lactic and Pyruvate Acidemia with Carbohydrate Sensitivity, Lactic and Pyruvate Acidemia with 15 Episodic Ataxia and Weakness, Lactic and Pyruvate Acidemia with Carbohydrate Sensitivity, Lactic and Pyruvate, Lactic acidosis, Lactose Intolerance of Adulthood, Lactose Intolerance, Lactose Intolerance of Childhood, Lactose Intolerance, LADD Syndrome, LADD, Lafora Disease Included, Lafora Body Disease, Laki-Lorand Factor Deficiency, LAM, Lambert Type Ichthyosis, Lambert-Eaton Syndrome, Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic 20 Syndrome, Lamellar Recessive Ichthyosis, Lancereaux-Mathieu-Weil Spirochetosis, Landau-Kleffner Syndrome, Landouzy Dejerine Muscular Dystrophy, Landry Ascending Paralysis, Langer-Salidino Type Achondrogensis (Type II), Langer Giedion Syndrome, Langerhans-Cell Granulomatosis, Langerhans-Cell Histiocytosis (LCH), Large Atrial and Ventricular Defect, Laron Dwarfism, Laron Type Pituitary Dwarfism, Larsen Syndrome, 25 Laryngeal Dystonia, Latah (Observed in Malaysia), Late Infantile Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, Late Infantile Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, Late Onset Cockayne Syndrome Type III (Type C), Late-Onset Dystonia, Late-Onset Immunoglobulin Deficiency, Late-Onset Immunoglobulin Deficiency, Late Onset Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Brain Sclerosis, Lattice Corneal Dystrophy, Lattice Dystrophy, Launois-Bensaude, Launois-Cleret Syndrome, 30 Laurence Syndrome, Laurence-Moon Syndrome, Laurence-Moon/Bardet-Biedl, Lawrence-Seip Syndrome, LCA, LCAD Deficiency, LCAD, LCADH Deficiency, LCH, LCHAD,

LCPD, Le Jeune Syndrome, Leband Syndrome, Leber's Amaurosis, Leber's Congenital Amaurosis, Congenital Absence of the Rods and Cones, Leber's Congenital Tapetoretinal Degeneration, Leber's Congenital Tapetoretinal Dysplasia, Leber's Disease, Leber's Optic Atrophy, Leber's Optic Neuropathy, Left Ventricular Fibrosis, Leg Ulcer, Legg-Calve-  
5 Perthes Disease, Leigh's Disease, Leigh's Syndrome, Leigh's Syndrome (Subacute Necrotizing Encephalomyelopathy), Leigh Necrotizing Encephalopathy, Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome, Lentigo-Polypose-Digestive Syndrome, Lentigo-Polypose-Digestive Syndrome, Lenz Dysmorphogenetic Syndrome, Lenz Dysplasia, Lenz Microphthalmia Syndrome, Lenz Syndrome, LEOPARD Syndrome, Leprechaunism, Leprechaunism,  
10 Leptomeningeal Angiomatosis, Leptospiral Jaundice, Leri-Weill Disease, Leri-Weil Dyschondrosteosis, Leri-Weil Syndrome, Lermoyez Syndrome, Leroy Disease, Lesch Nyhan Syndrome, Lethal Infantile Cardio myopathy, Lethal Neonatal Dwarfism, Lethal Osteochondrodysplasia, Letterer-Siwe Disease, Leukocytic Anomaly Albinism, Leukocytic Inclusions with Platelet Abnormality, Leukodystrophy, Leukodystrophy with  
15 Rosenthal Fibers, Leukoencephalitis Periaxialis Concentric, Levine-Critchley Syndrome, Levulosuria, Levy-Hollister Syndrome, LGMD, LGS, LHON, LIC, Lichen Ruber Acuminatus, Lichen Acuminatus, Lichen Amyloidosis, Lichen Planus, Lichen Psoriasis, Lignac-Debre-Fanconi Syndrome, Lignac-Fanconi Syndrome, Ligneous Conjunctivitis, Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Limb  
20 Malformations-Dento-Digital Syndrome, Limit Dextrinosis, Linear Nevroid Hypermelanosis, Linear Nevus Sebaceous Syndrome, Linear Scleroderma, Linear Sebaceous Nevus Sequence, Linear Sebaceous Nevus Syndrome, Lingua Fissurata, Lingua Plicata, Lingua Scrotalis, Linguofacial Dyskinesia, Lip Pseudocleft-hemangiomas Branchial Cyst Syndrome, Lipid Granulomatosis, Lipid Histiocytosis, Lipid Kerasin Type,  
25 Lipid Storage Disease, Lipid-Storage myopathy Associated with SCAD Deficiency, Lipidosis Ganglioside Infantile, Lipidosis Ganglioside Infantile, Lipoatrophic Diabetes Mellitus, Lipodystrophy, Lipoid Corneal Dystrophy, Lipoid Hyperplasia-Male Pseudohermaphroditism, Lipoid Hyperplasia-Male Pseudohermaphroditism, Lipomatosis of Pancreas Congenital, Lipomucopolysaccharidosis Type I, Lipomyelomeningocele,  
30 Lipoprotein Lipase Deficiency Familial, LIS, LIS1, Lissencephaly 1, Lissencephaly Type I, Lissencephaly variants with agenesis of the corpus callosum cerebellar hypoplasia or

other anomalies, Little Disease, Liver Phosphorylase Deficiency, LKS, LM Syndrome, Lobar Atrophy, Lobar Atrophy of the Brain, Lobar Holoprosencephaly, Lobar Tension Emphysema in Infancy, Lobstein Disease (Type I), Lobster Claw Deformity, Lobster Claw Deformity, Localized Epidermolysis Bullosa, Localized Lipodystrophy, Localized Neuritis  
5 of the Shoulder Girdle, Loeffler's Disease, Loeffler Endomyocardial Fibrosis with Eosinophilia, Loeffler Fibroplastic Parietal Endocarditis, Loken Syndrome, Loken-Senior Syndrome, Long-Chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (LCHAD), Long Chain Acyl CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Long-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (ACADL), Long-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Long QT Syndrome without Deafness, Lou  
10 Gehrig's Disease, Lou Gehrig's Disease Included, Louis-Bar Syndrome, Low Blood Sugar, Low-Density Beta Lipoprotein Deficiency, Low Imperforate Anus, Low Potassium Syndrome, Lowe's Syndrome, Lowe-Bickel Syndrome, Lowe-Terry-MacLachlan Syndrome, LS, LTD, Lubs Syndrome, Luft Disease, Lumbar Canal Stenosis, Lumbar Spinal Stenosis, Lumbosacral Spinal Stenosis, Lundborg-Unverricht Disease, Lundborg-  
15 Unverricht Disease Included, Lupus, Lupus Erythematosus, Luschka-Magendie Foramina Atresia, Lyell Syndrome, Lyelles Syndrome, Lymphadenoid Goiter, Lymphangiectatic Protein-Losing Enteropathy, Lymphangiioleiomatosis, Lymphangiioleiomyomatosis, Lymphangiomas, Lymphatic Malformations, Lynch Syndromes, Lynch Syndrome I, Lynch Syndrome II, Lysosomal Alpha-N-Acetylgalactosaminidase Deficiency Schindler  
20 Type, Lysosomal Glycoaminoacid Storage Disease-Angiokeratoma Corporis Diffusum, Lysosomal Glucosidase Deficiency, Lysosomal Glucosidase Deficiency, MAA, Machado Disease, Machado-Joseph Disease, Macrencephaly, Macrocephaly, Macrocephaly Hemihypertrophy, Macrocephaly with Multiple Lipomas and Hemangiomas, Macrocephaly with Pseudopapilledema and Multiple Hemangiomas, Macroglobulinemia,  
25 Macroglossia, Macroglossia-Omphalocele-Visceromegaly Syndrome, Macrostomia Ablepheron Syndrome, Macrothrombocytopenia Familial Bernard-Soulier Type, Macula Lutea degeneration, Macular Amyloidosis, Macular Degeneration, Macular Degeneration Disciform, Macular Degeneration Senile, Macular Dystrophy, Macular Type Corneal Dystrophy, MAD, Madelung's Disease, Maffucci Syndrome, Major Epilepsy,  
30 Malabsorption, Malabsorption-Ectodermal Dysplasia-Nasal Alar Hypoplasia, Maladie de Roger, Maladie de Tics, Male Malformation of Limbs and Kidneys, Male Turner

Syndrome, Malignant Acanthosis, Malignant Acanthosis Nigricans, Malignant Astrocytoma, Malignant Atrophic Papulosis, Malignant Fever, Malignant Hyperphenylalaninemia, Malignant Hyperpyrexia, Malignant Hyperthermia, Malignant Melanoma, Malignant Tumors of the Central Nervous System, Mallory-Weiss Laceration, 5 Mallory-Weiss Tear, Mallory-Weiss Syndrome, Mammary Paget's Disease, Mandibular Ameloblastoma, Mandibulofacial Dysostosis, Mannosidosis, Map-Dot-Fingerprint Type Corneal Dystrophy, Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Marble Bones, Marchiafava-Micheli Syndrome, Marcus Gunn Jaw-Winking Syndrome, Marcus Gunn Phenomenon, Marcus Gunn Ptosis with jaw-winking, Marcus Gunn Syndrome, Marcus Gunn (Jaw-Winking) 10 Syndrome, Marcus Gunn Ptosis (with jaw-winking), Marden-Walker Syndrome, Marden-Walker Type Connective Tissue Disorder, Marfan's Abiotrophy, Marfan-Achard syndrome, Marfan Syndrome, Marfan's Syndrome I, Marfan's Variant, Marfan-Achard syndrome, Marfanoid Hypermobility Syndrome, Marginal Corneal Dystrophy, Marie's Ataxia, Marie Disease, Marie-Sainton Disease, Marie Strumpell Disease, Marie-Strumpell 15 Spondylitis, Marinesco-Sjogren Syndrome, Marinesco-Sjogren-Gorland Syndrome, Marker X Syndrome, Maroteaux Lamy Syndrome, Maroteaux Type Acromesomelic Dysplasia, Marshall's Ectodermal Dysplasias With Ocular and Hearing Defects, Marshall-Smith Syndrome, Marshall Syndrome, Marshall Type Deafness-Myopia-Cataract-Saddle Nose, Martin-Albright Syndrome, Martin-Bell Syndrome, Martorell Syndrome, MASA 20 Syndrome, Massive Myoclonia, Mast Cell Leukemia, Mastocytosis, Mastocytosis With an Associated Hematologic Disorder, Maumenee Corneal Dystrophy, Maxillary Ameloblastoma, Maxillofacial Dysostosis, Maxillonasal Dysplasia, Maxillonasal Dysplasia Binder Type, Maxillopalpebral Synkinesis, May-Hegglin Anomaly, MCAD Deficiency, MCAD, McArdle Disease, McCune-Albright, MCD, McKusick Type 25 Metaphyseal Chondrodysplasia, McKusick Type Metaphyseal Chondrodysplasia, MCR, MCTD, Meckel Syndrome, Meckel-Gruber Syndrome, Median Cleft Face Syndrome, Mediterranean Anemia, Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (ACADM), Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (MCAD) Deficiency, Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Medium Chain Acyl CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, 30 Medullary Cystic Disease, Medullary Cystic Disease, Medullary Sponge Kidney, MEF, Megaesophagus, Megalencephaly, Megalencephaly with Hyaline Inclusion,



Megalencephaly with Hyaline Panneuropathy, Megaloblastic Anemia, Megaloblastic Anemia of Pregnancy, Megalocornea-Mental Retardation Syndrome, Meier-Gorlin Syndrome, Meige's Lymphedema, Meige's Syndrome, Melanodermic Leukodystrophy, Melanoplakia-Intestinal Polyposis, Melanoplakia-Intestinal Polyposis, MELAS Syndrome, MELAS, Melkersson Syndrome, Melnick-Fraser Syndrome, Melnick-Needles Osteodysplasty, Melnick-Needles Syndrome, Membranous Lipodystrophy, Mendes Da Costa Syndrome, Ménière's Disease, Meningeal Capillary Angiomatosis, Menkes Disease, Menke's Syndrome I, Mental Retardation Aphasia Shuffling Gait Adducted Thumbs (MASA), Mental Retardation-Deafness-Skeletal Abnormalities-Coarse Face with Full Lips, Mental Retardation with Hypoplastic 5th Fingernails and Toenails, Mental Retardation with Osteocartilaginous Abnormalities, Mental Retardation-X-linked with Growth Delay-Deafness-Microgenitalism, Menzel Type OPCA, Mermaid Syndrome, MERRF, MERRF Syndrome, Merten-Singleton Syndrome, MES, Mesangial IGA Nephropathy, Mesenteric Lipodystrophy, Mesiodens-Cataract Syndrome, Mesodermal Dysmorphodystrophy, Mesomelic Dwarfism-Madelung Deformity, Metabolic Acidosis, Metachromatic Leukodystrophy, Metatarsus Varus, Metatropic Dwarfism Syndrome, Metatropic Dysplasia, Metatropic Dysplasia I, Metatropic Dysplasia II, Methylmalonic Acidemia, Methylmalonic Aciduria, Meulengracht's Disease, MFD1, MG, MH, MHA, Micrencephaly, Microcephalic Primordial Dwarfism I, Microcephaly, Microcephaly-Hiatal Hernia-Nephrosis Galloway Type, Microcephaly-Hiatal Hernia-Nephrotic Syndrome, Microcystic Corneal Dystrophy, Microcythemia, Microlissencephaly, Microphthalmia, Microphthalmia, Microphthalmia or Anophthalmos with Associated Anomalies, Micropolygyria With Muscular Dystrophy, Microtia Absent Patellae Micrognathia Syndrome, Microvillus Inclusion Disease, MID, Midsystolic-click-late systolic murmur syndrome, Miescher's Type I Syndrome, Mikulicz Syndrome, Mikulicz-Radecki Syndrome, Mikulicz-Sjogren Syndrome, Mild Autosomal Recessive, Mild Intermediate Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Mild Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Miller Syndrome, Miller-Dieker Syndrome, Miller-Fisher Syndrome, Milroy Disease, Minkowski-Chauffard Syndrome, Minor Epilepsy, Minot-Von Willebrand Disease, Mirror-Image Dextrocardia, Mitochondrial Beta-Oxidation Disorders, Mitochondrial and Cytosolic, Mitochondrial Cytopathy, Mitochondrial Cytopathy, Kearn-Sayre Type, Mitochondrial Encephalopathy,

Mitochondrial Encephalo myopathy Lactic Acidosis and Strokeliike Episodes, Mitochondrial myopathy, Mitochondrial myopathy Encephalopathy Lactic Acidosis Stroke-Like Episode, Mitochondrial PEPCK Deficiency, Mitral-valve prolapse, Mixed Apnea, Mixed Connective Tissue Disease, Mixed Connective Tissue Disease, Mixed

5 Hepatic Porphyria, Mixed Non-Fluent Aphasia, Mixed Sleep Apnea, Mixed Tonic and Clonic Torticollis, MJD, MKS, ML I, ML II, ML II, ML III, ML IV, ML Disorder Type I, ML Disorder Type II, ML Disorder Type III, ML Disorder Type IV, MLNS, MMR Syndrome, MND, MNGIE, MNS, Mobitz I, Mobitz II, Mobius Syndrome, Moebius Syndrome, Moersch-Woltmann Syndrome, Mohr Syndrome, Monilethrix, Monomodal

10 Visual Amnesia, Mononeuritis Multiplex, Mononeuritis Peripheral, Mononeuropathym Peripheral, Monosomy 3p2, Monosomy 9p Partial, Monosomy 11q Partial, Monosomy 13q Partial, Monosomy 18q Syndrome, Monosomy X, Monostotic Fibrous Dysplasia, Morgagni-Turner-Albright Syndrome, Morphea, Morquio Disease, Morquio Syndrome, Morquio Syndrome A, Morquio Syndrome B, Morquio-Brailsford Syndrome, Morvan

15 Disease, Mosaic Tetrasomy 9p, Motor Neuron Disease, Motor Neuron Syndrome, Motor Neurone Disease, Motoneuron Disease, Motoneurone Disease, Motor System Disease (Focal and Slow), Moya-moya Disease, Moyamoya Disease, MPS, MPS I, MPS I H, MPS I H/S Hurler/Scheie Syndrome, MPS I S Scheie Syndrome, MPS II, MPS IIA, MPS IIB, MPS II-AR Autosomal Recessive Hunter Syndrome, MPS II-XR, MPS II-XR Severe

20 Autosomal Recessive, MPS III, MPS III A B C and D Sanfilippo A, MPS IV, MPS IV A and B Morquio A, MPS V, MPS VI, MPS VI Severe Intermediate Mild Maroteaux-Lamy, MPS VII, MPS VII Sly Syndrome, MPS VIII, MPS Disorder, MPS Disorder I, MPS Disorder II, MPS Disorder III, MPS Disorder VI, MPS Disorder Type VII, MRS, MS, MSA, MSD, MSL, MSS, MSUD, MSUD Type Ib, MSUD Type II, Mucocutaneous

25 Lymph Node Syndrome, Mucolipidosis I, Mucolipidosis II, Mucolipidosis III, Mucolipidosis IV, Mucopolysaccharidosis, Mucopolysaccharidosis I-H, Mucopolysaccharidosis I-S, Mucopolysaccharidosis II, Mucopolysaccharidosis III, Mucopolysaccharidosis IV, Mucopolysaccharidosis VI, Mucopolysaccharidosis VII, Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I, Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II, Mucopolysaccharidosis

30 Type III, Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Mucosis, Mucosulfatidosis, Mucous Colitis, Mucoviscidosis, Mulibrey Dwarfism, Mulibrey Nanism Syndrome, Mullerian Duct

Aplasia-Renal Aplasia-Cervicothoracic Somite Dysplasia, Mullerian Duct-Renal-Cervicothoracic-Upper Limb Defects, Mullerian Duct and Renal Agenesis with Upper Limb and Rib Anomalies, Mullerian-Renal-Cervicothoracic Somite Abnormalities, Multi-Infarct Dementia Binswanger's Type, Multicentric Castleman's Disease, Multifocal  
5 Eosinophilic Granuloma, Multiple Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Multiple Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Multiple Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency / Glutaric Aciduria Type II, Multiple Angiomas and Endochondromas, Multiple Carboxylase Deficiency, Multiple Cartilaginous Enchondroses, Multiple Cartilaginous Exostoses, Multiple Enchondromatosis, Multiple Endocrine Deficiency Syndrome Type II, Multiple  
10 Epiphyseal Dysplasia, Multiple Exostoses, Multiple Exostoses Syndrome, Multiple Familial Polyposis, Multiple Lentigines Syndrome, Multiple Myeloma, Multiple Neuritis of the Shoulder Girdle, Multiple Osteochondromatosis, Multiple Peripheral Neuritis, Multiple Polyposis of the Colon, Multiple Pterygium Syndrome, Multiple Sclerosis, Multiple Sulfatase Deficiency, Multiple Symmetric Lipomatosis, Multiple System  
15 Atrophy, Multisynostotic Osteodysgenesis, Multisynostotic Osteodysgenesis with Long Bone Fractures, Mulvihill-Smith Syndrome, MURCS Association, Murk Jansen Type Metaphyseal Chondrodysplasia, Muscle Carnitine Deficiency, Muscle Core Disease, Muscle Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, Muscular Central Core Disease, Muscular Dystrophy, Muscular Dystrophy Classic X-linked Recessive, Muscular Dystrophy  
20 Congenital With Central Nervous System Involvement, Muscular Dystrophy Congenital Progressive with Mental Retardation, Muscular Dystrophy Facioscapulohumeral, Muscular Rheumatism, Muscular Rigidity - Progressive Spasm, Musculoskeletal Pain Syndrome, Mutilating Acropathy, Mutilating Acropathy, Mutism, mvp, MVP, MWS, Myasthenia Gravis, Myasthenia Gravis, Myasthenia Gravis Pseudoparalytica, Myasthenic Syndrome of  
25 Lambert-Eaton, Myelinoclastic Diffuse Sclerosis, Myelomatosis, Myhre Syndrome, Myoclonic Astatic Petit Mal Epilepsy, Myoclonic Dystonia, Myoclonic Encephalopathy of Infants, Myoclonic Epilepsy, Myoclonic Epilepsy Hartung Type, Myoclonus Epilepsy Associated with Ragged Red Fibers, Myoclonic Epilepsy and Ragged-Red Fiber Disease, Myoclonic Progressive Familial Epilepsy, Myoclonic Progressice Familial Epilepsy,  
30 Myoclonic Seizure, Myoclonus, Myoclonus Epilepsy, Myoencephalopathy Ragged-Red Fiber Disease, Myofibromatosis, Myofibromatosis Congenital, Myogenic Facio-Scapulo-

Peroneal Syndrome, Myoneurogastrointestinal Disorder and Encephalopathy, Myopathic Arthrogryposis Multiplex Congenita, Myopathic Carnitine Deficiency, myopathy Central Fibrillar, myopathy Congenital Nonprogressive, myopathy Congenital Nonprogressive with Central Axis, myopathy with Deficiency of Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase, 5 myopathy-Marinesco-Sjogren Syndrome, myopathy-Metabolic Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Deficiency, myopathy Mitochondrial-Encephalopathy-Lactic Acidosis-Stroke, myopathy with Sarcoplasmic Bodies and Intermediate Filaments, Myophosphorylase Deficiency, Myositis Ossificans Progressiva, Myotonia Atrophica, Myotonia Congenita, Myotonia Congenita Intermittens, Myotonic Dystrophy, Myotonic 10 myopathy Dwarfism Chondrodystrophy Ocular and Facial Anomalies, Myotubular myopathy, Myotubular myopathy X-linked, Myproic Acid, Myriachit (Observed in Siberia), Myxedema, N-Acetylglucosamine-1-Phosphotransferase Deficiency, N-Acetyl Glutamate Synthetase Deficiency, NADH-CoQ reductase deficiency, Naegeli Ectodermal Dysplasias, Nager Syndrome, Nager Acrofacial Dysostosis Syndrome, Nager Acrofacial 15 Dysostosis Syndrome, Nager Syndrome, NAGS Deficiency, Nail Dystrophy-Deafness Syndrome, Nail Dysgenesis and Hypodontia, Nail-Patella Syndrome, Nance-Horan Syndrome, Nanocephalic Dwarfism, Nanocephaly, Nanophthalmia, Narcolepsy, Narcoleptic syndrome, NARP, Nasal-fronto-faciodyplasia, Nasal Alar Hypoplasia Hypothyroidism Pancreatic Achylia Congenital Deafness, Nasomaxillary Hypoplasia, 20 Nasu Lipodystrophy, NBIA1, ND, NDI, NDP, Necrotizing Encephalomyelopathy of Leigh's, Necrotizing Respiratory Granulomatosis, Neill-Dingwall Syndrome, Nelson Syndrome, Nemaline myopathy, Neonatal Adrenoleukodystrophy (NALD), Neonatal Adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD), Neonatal Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, Neonatal Dwarfism, Neonatal Hepatitis, Neonatal Hypoglycemia, Neonatal Lactose 25 Intolerance, Neonatal Lymphedema due to Exudative Enteropathy, Neonatal Progeroid Syndrome, Neonatal Pseudo-Hydrocephalic Progeroid Syndrome of Wiedemann-Rautenstrauch, Neoplastic Arachnoiditis, Nephroblastoma, Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus, Nephronophthisis Familial Juvenile, Nephronophthisis Familial Juvenile, Nephropathic Cystinosis, Nephropathy-Pseudohermaphroditism-Wilms Tumor, Nephrosis-Microcephaly 30 Syndrome, Nephrosis-Neuronal Dismigration Syndrome, Nephrotic-Glycosuric-Dwarfism-Rickets-Hypophosphatemic Syndrome, Netherton Disease, Netherton

Syndrome, Netherton Syndrome Ichthyosis, Nettleleaf Syndrome (X-Linked), Neu-Laxova Syndrome, Neuhauser Syndrome, Neural-tube defects, Neuralgic Amyotrophy, Neuralgic Amyotrophy, Neuraminidase Deficiency, Neurocutaneous melanosis, Neurinoma of the Acoustic Nerve, Neurinoma, Neuroacanthocytosis, Neuroaxonal  
5 Dystrophy Schindler Type, Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation type 1 (NBIA1), Neurofibroma of the Acoustic Nerve, Neurogenic Arthrogryposis Multiplex Congenita, Neuromyelitis Optica, Neuromyotonia, Focal, Neuromyotonia, Generalized, Familial, Neuromyotonia, Generalized, Sporadic, Neuronal Axonal Dystrophy Schindler Type, Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis Adult Type, Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis  
10 Juvenile Type, Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis Type 1, Neuronopathic Acute Gaucher Disease, Neuronopathic Amyloidosis, Neuronopathic Beriberi, Neuropathy Ataxia and Retinitis Pigmentosa, Neuropathy of Brachialplexus Syndrome, Neuropathy Hereditary Sensory Type I, Neuropathy Hereditary Sensory Type II, Neutral Lipid Storage Disease, Nevii, Nevoid Basal Cell Carcinoma Syndrome, Nevus, Nevus Cavemosus, Nevus Comedonicus,  
15 Nevus Depigmentosus, Nevus Sebaceous of Jadassohn, Nezelof's Syndrome, Nezelof's Thymic Aplasia, Nezelof Type Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, NF, NF1, NF2, NF-1, NF-2, NHS, Niemann Pick Disease, Nieman Pick disease Type A (acute neuronopathic form), Nieman Pick disease Type B, Nieman Pick Disease Type C (chronic neuronopathic form), Nieman Pick disease Type D (Nova Scotia variant), Nieman Pick disease Type E,  
20 Nieman Pick disease Type F (sea-blue histiocyte disease), Night Blindness, Nigrospinodentatal Degeneration, Niikawakuroki Syndrome, NLS, NM, Noack Syndrome Type I, Nocturnal Myoclonus Hereditary Essential Myoclonus, Nodular Cornea Degeneration, Non-Bullous CIE, Non-Bullous Congenital Ichthyosiform Erythroderma, Non-Communicating Hydrocephalus, Non-Deletion Type Alpha-Thalassemia / Mental  
25 Retardation syndrome, Non-Ketonic Hyperglycinemia Type I (NKHI), Non-Ketotic Hyperglycinemia, Non-Lipid Reticuloendotheliosis, Non-Neuronopathic Chronic Adult Gaucher Disease, Non-Scarring Epidermolysis Bullosa, Nonarteriosclerotic Cerebral Calcifications, Nonarticular Rheumatism, Noncerebral, Juvenile Gaucher Disease, Nondiabetic Glycosuria, Nonischemic Cardio myopathy, Nonketotic Hypoglycemia and  
30 Carnitine Deficiency due to MCAD Deficiency, Nonketotic Hypoglycemia Caused by Deficiency of Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase, Nonketotic Glycinemia, Nonne's Syndrome,

- Nonne-Milroy-Meige Syndrome, Nonopalescent Opalescent Dentine, Nonpuerperal Galactorrhea-Amenorrhea, Nonsecretory Myeloma, Nonspherocytic Hemolytic Anemia, Nontropical Sprue, Noonan Syndrome, Norepinephrine, Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus, Norman-Roberts Syndrome, Norrbottnian Gaucher Disease, Norrie Disease, Norwegian
- 5 Type Hereditary Cholestasis, NPD, NPS, NS, NSA, Nuchal Dystonia Dementia Syndrome, Nutritional Neuropathy, Nyhan Syndrome, OAV Spectrum, Obstructive Apnea, Obstructive Hydrocephalus, Obstructive Sleep Apnea, OCC Syndrome, Occlusive Thromboasoropathy, OCCS, Occult Intracranial Vascular Malformations, Occult Spinal Dysraphism Sequence, Ochoa Syndrome, Ochronosis, Ochronotic Arthritis, OCR, OCRL,
- 10 Octocephaly, Ocular Albinism, Ocular Herpes, Ocular Myasthenia Gravis, Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral Dysplasia, Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral Spectrum, Oculo-Bucco-Genital Syndrome, Oculocerebral Syndrome with Hypopigmentation, Oculocerebrocutaneous Syndrome, Oculo-Cerebro-Renal, Oculocerebrorenal Dystrophy, Oculocerebrorenal Syndrome, Oculocraniosomatic Syndrome (obsolete), Oculocutaneous Albinism,
- 15 Oculocutaneous Albinism Chediak-Higashi Type, Oculo-Dento-Digital Dysplasia, Oculo-Dento-Digital Dysplasia, Oculodentodigital Syndrome, Oculo-Dento-Osseous Dysplasia, Oculo-Dento-Osseous Dysplasia, Oculo Gastrointestinal Muscular Dystrophy, Oculo Gastrointestinal Muscular Dystrophy, Oculogastrointestinal Muscular Dystrophy, Oculomandibulodyscephaly with hypotrichosis, Oculomandibulofacial Syndrome,
- 20 Oculomotor with Congenital Contractures and Muscle Atrophy, Oculosympathetic Palsy, ODD Syndrome, ODD Syndrome, ODOD, Odontogenic Tumor, Odontotrichomelic Syndrome, OFD, OFD Syndrome, Ohio Type Amyloidosis (Type VII), OI, OI Congenita, OI Tarda, Oldfield Syndrome, Oligohydramnios Sequence, Oligophrenia Microphthalmos, Oligophrenic Polydystrophy, Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy, Olivopontocerebellar
- 25 Atrophy, Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy with Dementia and Extrapyrarnidal Signs, Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy with Retinal Degeneration, Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy I, Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy II, Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy III, Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy IV, Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy V, Ollier Disease, Ollier Osteochondromatosis, Omphalocele-Visceromegaly-Macroglossia Syndrome, Ondine's Curse, Onion-Bulb
- 30 Neuropathy, Onion Bulb Polyneuropathy, Onychoosteodysplasia, Onychotrichodysplasia with Neutropenia, OPCA, OPCA I, OPCA II, OPCA III, OPCA IV, OPCA V, OPD

Syndrome, OPD Syndrome Type I, OPD Syndrome Type II, OPD I Syndrome, OPD II Syndrome, Ophthalmoarthropathy, Ophthalmoplegia-Intestinal Pseudoobstruction, Ophthalmoplegia, Pigmentary Degeneration of the Retina and Cardio myopathy, Ophthalmoplegia Plus Syndrome, Ophthalmoplegia Syndrome, Opitz BBB Syndrome, 5 Opitz BBB/G Compound Syndrome, Opitz BBBG Syndrome, Opitz-Frias Syndrome, Opitz G Syndrome, Opitz G/BBB Syndrome, Opitz Hypertelorism-Hypospadias Syndrome, Opitz-Kaveggia Syndrome, Opitz Oculogenitolarineal Syndrome, Opitz Trigenocephaly Syndrome, Opitz Syndrome, Opsoclonus, Opsoclonus-Myoclonus, Ophthalmoneuromyelitis, Optic Atrophy Polyneuropathy and Deafness, Optic 10 Neuroencephalomyelopathy, Optic Neuromyelitis, Opticomyelitis, Optochiasmatic Arachnoiditis, Oral-Facial Clefts, Oral-facial Dyskinesia, Oral Facial Dystonia, Oral-Facial-Digital Syndrome, Oral-Facial-Digital Syndrome Type I, Oral-Facial-Digital Syndrome II, Oral-Facial-Digital Syndrome III, Oral-Facial-Digital Syndrome IV, Orbital Cyst with Cerebral and Focal Dermal Malformations, Ornithine Carbamyl Transferase 15 Deficiency, Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency, Orocraniodigital Syndrome, Orofaciodigital Syndrome, Oromandibular Dystonia, Orthostatic Hypotension, Osler-Weber-Rendu disease, Osseous-Oculo-Dento Dysplasia, Osseous-Oculo-Dento Dysplasia, Osteitis deformans, Osteochondrodystrophy Deformans, Osteochondroplasia, Osteodysplasty of Melnick and Needles, Osteogenesis Imperfect, Osteogenesis Imperfecta, 20 Osteogenesis Imperfecta Congenita, Osteogenesis Imperfecta Tarda, Osteohypertrophic Nevus Flammeus, Osteopathia Hyperostotica Scleroticans Multiplex Infantilis, Osteopathia Hyperostotica Scleroticans Multiplex Infantilis, Osteopathyrosis, Osteopetrosis, Osteopetrosis Autosomal Dominant Adult Type, Osteopetrosis Autosomal Recessive Malignant Infantile Type, Osteopetrosis Mild Autosomal Recessive 25 Intermediate Typ, Osteosclerosis Fragilis Generalisata, Osteosclerotic Myeloma, Ostium Primum Defect (endocardial cushion defects included), Ostium Secundum Defect, OTC Deficiency, Oto Palato Digital Syndrome, Oto-Palato-Digital Syndrome Type I, Oto-Palatal-Digital Syndrome Type II, Otodental Dysplasia, Otopalatodigital Syndrome, Otopalatodigital Syndrome Type II, Oudtshoorn Skin, Ovarian Dwarfism Turner Type, 30 Ovary Aplasia Turner Type, OWR, Oxalosis, Oxidase deficiency, Oxycephaly, Oxycephaly, Oxycephaly-Acrocephaly, P-V, PA, PAC, Pachyonychia Ichtyosiforme,

Pachyonychia Congenita with Natal Teeth, Pachyonychia Congenita, Pachyonychia  
 Congenita Keratosis Disseminata Circumscripta (follicularis), Pachyonychia Congenita  
 Jadassohn-Lewandowsky Type, PAF with MSA, Paget's Disease, Paget's Disease of  
 Bone, Paget's Disease of the Breast, Paget's Disease of the Nipple, Paget's Disease of the  
 5 Nipple and Areola, Pagon Syndrome, Painful Ophthalmoplegia, PAIS, Palatal Myoclonus,  
 Palato-Oto-Digital Syndrome, Palatal-Oto-Digital Syndrome Type I, Palatal-Oto-Digital  
 Syndrome Type II, Pallister Syndrome, Pallister-Hall Syndrome, Pallister-Killian Mosaic  
 Syndrome, Pallister Mosaic Aneuploidy, Pallister Mosaic Syndrome, Pallister Mosaic  
 Syndrome Tetrasomy 12p, Pallister-W Syndrome, Palmoplantar Hyperkeratosis and  
 10 Alopecia, Palsy, Pancreatic Fibrosis, Pancreatic Insufficiency and Bone Marrow  
 Dysfunction, Pancreatic Ulcerogenic Tumor Syndrome, Panmyelophthisis,  
 Panmyelopathy, Pantothenate kinase associated neurodegeneration (PKAN), Papillon-  
 Lefevre Syndrome, Papillotonic Psuedotabes, Paralysis Periodica Paramyotonica, Paralytic  
 Beriberi, Paralytic Brachial Neuritis, Paramedian Lower Lip Pits-Popliteal Pyerygium  
 15 Syndrome, Paramedian Diencephalic Syndrome, Paramyeloidosis, Paramyoclonus  
 Multiple, Paramyotonia Congenita, Paramyotonia Congenita of Von Eulenburg,  
 Parkinson's disease, Paroxysmal Atrial Tachycardia, Paroxysmal Cold Hemoglobinuria,  
 Paroxysmal Dystonia, Paroxysmal Dystonia Choreathetosis, Paroxysmal Kinesigenic  
 Dystonia, Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria, Paroxysmal Normal Hemoglobinuria,  
 20 Paroxysmal Sleep, Parrot Syndrome, Parry Disease, Parry-Romberg Syndrome, Parsonage-  
 Turner Syndrome, Partial Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome, Partial Deletion of the Short  
 Arm of Chromosome 4, Partial Deletion of the Short Arm of Chromosome 5, Partial  
 Deletion of Short Arm of Chromosome 9, Partial Duplication 3q Syndrome, Partial  
 Duplication 15q Syndrome, Partial Facial Palsy With Urinary Abnormalities, Partial  
 25 Gigantism of Hands and Feet- Nevi-Hemihypertrophy-Macrocephaly, Partial  
 Lipodystrophy, Partial Monosomy of Long Arm of Chromosome 11, Partial Monosomy of  
 the Long Arm of Chromosome 13, Partial Spinal Sensory Syndrome, Partial Trisomy 11q,  
 Partington Syndrome, PAT, Patent Ductus Arteriosus, Pathological Myoclonus,  
 Pauciarticular-Onset Juvenile Arthritis, Pauciarticular-Onset Juvenile Arthritis, Paulitis,  
 30 PBC, PBS, PC Deficiency, PC Deficiency Group A, PC Deficiency Group B, PC,  
 Eulenburg Disease, PCC Deficiency, PCH, PCLD, PCT, PD, PDA, PDH Deficiency,



Pearson Syndrome Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency, Pediatric Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Peeling Skin Syndrome, Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Disease, Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Brain Sclerosis, Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Brain Sclerosis, Pellagra-Cerebellar Ataxia-Renal Aminoaciduria Syndrome, Pelvic Pain Syndrome, Pemphigus Vulgaris, Pena Shokeir II Syndrome, Pena Shokeir Syndrome Type II, Penile Fibromatosis, Penile Fibrosis, Penile Induration, Penta X Syndrome, Pentalogy of Cantrell, Pentalogy Syndrome, Pentasomy X, PEPCCK Deficiency, Pepper Syndrome, Perheentupa Syndrome, Periarticular Fibrositis, Pericardial Constriction with Growth Failure, Pericollagen Amyloidosis, Perinatal Polycystic Kidney Diseases, Perineal Anus, Periodic Amyloid Syndrome, Periodic Peritonitis Syndrome, Periodic Somnolence and Morbid Hunger, Periodic Syndrome, Peripheral Cystoid Degeneration of the Retina, Peripheral Dysostosis-Nasal Hypoplasia-Mental Retardation, Peripheral Neuritis, Peripheral Neuropathy, Peritoneopericardial Diaphragmatic Hernia, Pernicious Anemia, Pernicious Anemia, Pernicious Anemia, Peromia with Micrognathia, Peroneal Muscular Atrophy, Peroneal Nerve Palsy, Peroutka Sneez, Peroxisomal Acyl-CoA Oxidase, Peroxisomal Beta-Oxidation Disorders, Peroxisomal Bifunctional Enzyme, Peroxisomal Thiolase, Peroxisomal Thiolase Deficiency, Persistent Truncus Arteriosus, Perthes Disease, Petit Mal Epilepsy, Petit Mal Variant, Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome, Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome, Peutz-Touraine Syndrome, Peutz-Touraine Syndrome, Peyronie Disease, Pfeiffer, Pfeiffer Syndrome Type I, PGA I, PGA II, PGA III, PGK, PH Type I, PH Type I, Pharyngeal Pouch Syndrome, PHD Short-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency, Phenylalaninemia, Phenylketonuria, Phenylketonuria, Phenylpyruvic Oligophrenia, Phocomelia, Phocomelia Syndrome, Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxykinase Deficiency, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, Phosphoglycerate Kinase Deficiency, Phosphoglycerokinase, Phosphorylase 6 Kinase Deficiency, Phosphorylase Deficiency Glycogen Storage Disease, Phosphorylase Kinase Deficiency of Liver, Photoc Sneez Reflex, Photoc Sneezing, Phototherapeutic keratectomy, PHS, Physicist John Dalton, Phytanic Acid Storage Disease, Pi Phenotype ZZ, PI, Pick Disease of the Brain, Pick's Disease, Pick's Disease, Pickwickian Syndrome, Pierre Robin Anomalad, Pierre Robin Complex, Pierre Robin Sequence, Pierre Robin Syndrome, Pierre Robin Syndrome with Hyperphalangy and Clinodactyly, Pierre-Marie's Disease, Pigmentary Degeneration of

Globus Pallidus Substantia Nigra Red Nucleus, Pili Torti and Nerve Deafness, Pili Torti-Sensorineural Hearing Loss, Pituitary Dwarfism II, Pituitary Tumor after Adrenalectomy, Pityriasis Pilaris, Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris, PJS, PJS, PKAN, PKD, PKD1, PKD2, PKD3, PKU, PKU1, Plagiocephaly, Plasma Cell Myeloma, Plasma Cell Leukemia, Plasma

5 Thromboplastin Component Deficiency, Plasma Transglutaminase Deficiency, Plastic Induration Corpora Cavernosa, Plastic Induration of the Penis, PLD, Plicated Tongue, PLS, PMD, Pneumorenal Syndrome, PNH, PNM, PNP Deficiency, POD, POH, Poikiloderma Atrophicans and Cataract, Poikiloderma Congenitale, Poland Anomaly, Poland Sequence, Poland Syndactyly, Poland Syndrome, Poliodystrophia Cerebri

10 Progressiva, Polyarthritis Enterica, Polyarteritis Nodosa, Polyarticular-Onset Juvenile Arthritis Type I, Polyarticular-Onset Juvenile Arthritis Type II, Polyarticular-Onset Juvenile Arthritis Types I and II, Polychondritis, Polycystic Kidney Disease, Polycystic Kidney Disease Medullary Type, Polycystic Kidney Disease Medullary Type, Polycystic Liver Disease, Polycystic Ovary Disease, Polycystic Renal Diseases, Polydactyly-Joubert

15 Syndrome, Polydysplastic Epidermolysis Bullosa, Polydystrophia Oligophrenia, Polydystrophic Dwarfism, Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome Type III, Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome Type II, Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome Type I, Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome Type II, Polyglandular Deficiency Syndrome Type II, Polyglandular Syndromes, Polymorphic Macula Lutea Degeneration, Polymorphic

20 Macular Degeneration, Polymorphism of Platelet Glycoprotein Ib, Polymorphous Corneal Dystrophy Hereditary, Polymyalgia Rheumatica, Polymyalgia Rheumatica, Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis, Primary Agammaglobulinemia, Polyneuritis Peripheral, Polyneuropathy-Deafness-Optic Atrophy, Polyneuropathy Peripheral, Polyneuropathy and Polyradiculoneuropathy, Polyostotic Fibrous Dysplasia, Polyostotic Sclerosing

25 Histiocytosis, Polyposis Familial, Polyposis Gardner Type, Polyposis Hamartomatous Intestinal, Polyposis Hamartomatous Intestinal, Polyposis-Osteomatosis-Epidermoid Cyst Syndrome, Polyposis Skin Pigmentation Alopecia and Fingernail Changes, Polyps and Spots Syndrome, Polyps and Spots Syndrome, Polyserositis Recurrent, Polysomy Y, Polysyndactyly with Peculiar Skull Shape, Polysyndactyly-Dysmorphic Craniofacies Greig

30 Type, Pompe Disease, Pompe Disease, Popliteal Pterygium Syndrome, Porcupine Man, Porencephaly, Porencephaly, Porphobilinogen deaminase (PBG-D), Porphyria, Porphyria

Acute Intermittant, Porphyria Acute Intermittent, Porphyria ALA-D, Porphyria Cutanea  
Tarda, Porphyria Cutanea Tarda, Porphyria Cutanea Tarda Hereditaria, Porphyria Cutanea  
Tarda Symptomatica, Porphyria Hepatica Variegata, Porphyria Swedish Type, Porphyria  
Variegata, Porphyria Acute Intermittent, Porphyrins, Porphyria Decalvans, Port Wine  
5 Stains, Portuguese Type Amyloidosis, Post-Infective Polyneuritis, Postanoxic Intention  
Myoclonus, Postaxial Acrofacial Dysostosis, Postaxial Polydactyly, Postencephalitic  
Intention Myoclonus, Posterior Corneal Dystrophy Hereditary, Posterior Thalamic  
Syndrome, Postmyelographic Arachnoiditis, Postnatal Cerebral Palsy, Postoperative  
Cholestasis, Postpartum Galactorrhea-Amenorrhea Syndrome, Postpartum  
10 Hypopituitarism, Postpartum Panhypopituitary Syndrome, Postpartum Panhypopituitarism,  
Postpartum Pituitary Necrosis, Postural Hypotension, Potassium-Losing Nephritis,  
Potassium Loss Syndrome, Potter Type I Infantile Polycystic Kidney Diseases, Potter Type  
III Polycystic Kidney Disease, PPH, PPS, Prader-Willi Syndrome, Prader-Labhart-Willi  
Fancone Syndrome, Prealbumin Tyr-77 Amyloidosis, Preexcitation Syndrome,  
15 Preexcitation Syndrome, Pregnenolone Deficiency, Premature Atrial Contractions,  
Premature Senility Syndrome, Premature Supraventricular Contractions, Premature  
Ventricular Complexes, Prenatal or Connatal Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, Presenile Dementia,  
Presenile Macula Lutea Retinae Degeneration, Primary Adrenal Insufficiency, Primary  
Agammaglobulinemias, Primary Aldosteronism, Primary Alveolar Hypoventilation,  
20 Primary Amyloidosis, Primary Anemia, Primary Anemia, Primary Beriberi, Primary  
Biliary, Primary Biliary Cirrhosis, Primary Brown Syndrome, Primary Carnitine  
Deficiency, Primary Central Hypoventilation Syndrome, Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia  
Kartagener Type, Primary Cutaneous Amyloidosis, Primary Dystonia, Primary Failure  
Adrenocortical Insufficiency, Primary Familial Hypoplasia of the Maxilla, Primary  
25 Hemochromatosis, Primary Hyperhidrosis, Primary Hyperoxaluria [Type I], Primary  
Hyperoxaluria Type 1 (PH1), Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 1, Primary Hyperoxaluria Type  
II, Primary Hyperoxaluria Type III, Primary Hypogonadism, Primary Intestinal  
Lymphangiectasia, Primary Lateral Sclerosis, Primary Nonhereditary Amyloidosis,  
Primary Obliterative Pulmonary Vascular Disease, Primary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis,  
30 Primary Pulmonary Hypertension, Primary Reading Disability, Primary Renal Glycosuria,  
Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis, Primary Thrombocythemia, Primary Tumors of Central

Nervous System, Primary Visual Agnosia, Proctocolitis Idiopathic, Proctocolitis Idiopathic, Progeria of Adulthood, Progeria of Childhood, Progeroid Nanism, Progeroid Short Stature with Pigmented Nevi, Progeroid Syndrome of De Barys, Progressive Autonomic Failure with Multiple System Atrophy, Progressive Bulbar Palsy, Progressive Bulbar Palsy Included, Progressive Cardiomyopathic Lentiginosis, Progressive Cerebellar Ataxia Familial, Progressive Cerebral Poliodystrophy, Progressive Choroidal Atrophy, Progressive Diaphyseal Dysplasia, Progressive Facial Hemiatrophy, Progressive Familial Myoclonic Epilepsy, Progressive Hemifacial Atrophy, Progressive Hypoerythemia, Progressive Infantile Poliodystrophy, Progressive Lenticular Degeneration, Progressive Lipodystrophy, Progressive Muscular Dystrophy of Childhood, Progressive Myoclonic Epilepsy, Progressive Osseous Heteroplasia, Progressive Pallid Degeneration Syndrome, Progressive Pallid Degeneration Syndrome, Progressive Spinobulbar Muscular Atrophy, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Progressive Systemic Sclerosis, Progressive Tapetochoroidal Dystrophy, Proline Oxidase Deficiency, Propionic Acidemia, Propionic Acidemia, Propionic Acidemia Type I (PCCA Deficiency), Propionic Acidemia Type II (PCCB Deficiency), Propionyl CoA Carboxylase Deficiency, Propionyl CoA Carboxylase Deficiency, Protanomaly, Protanopia, Protein-Losing Enteropathy Secondary to Congestive Heart Failure, Proteus Syndrome, Proximal Deletion of 4q Included, Proximal Deletion of 4q-Included, PRP, PRS, Prune Belly Syndrome, PS, Pseudo-Hurler Polydystrophy, Pseudo-Polydystrophy, Pseudoacanthosis Nigricans, Pseudoachondroplasia, Pseudocholinesterase Deficiency, Pseudogout Familial, Pseudohemophilia, Pseudohermaphroditism, Pseudohermaphroditism-Nephron Disorder-Wilm's Tumor, Pseudohypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy, Pseudohypoparathyroidism, Pseudohypophosphatasia, Pseudopolydystrophy, Pseudothalidomide Syndrome, Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum, Psoriasis, Psorospermiosis Follicularis, PSP, PSS, Psychomotor Convulsion, Psychomotor Epilepsy, Psychomotor Equivalent Epilepsy, PTC Deficiency, Pterygium, Pterygium Colli Syndrome, Pterygium Universale, Pterygolympangiectasia, Pulmonary Atresia, Pulmonary Lymphangiomyomatosis, Pulmonary Stenosis, Pulmonic Stenosis-Ventricular Septal Defect, Pulp Stones, Pulpal Dysplasia, Pulseless Disease, Pure A lymphocytosis, Pure Cutaneous Histiocytosis, Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase Deficiency, Purpura Hemorrhagica, Purtilo Syndrome, PXE,

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PXE Dominant Type, PXE Recessive Type, Pycnodysostosis, Pyknodysostosis, Pyknoepilepsy, Pyroglutamic Aciduria, Pyroglutamicaciduria, Pyrroline Carboxylate Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency, Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency Group A, Pyruvate Carboxylase Deficiency Group B, Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency, q25-qter, q26 or q27-qter, q31 or 32-qter, QT Prolongation with Extracellular Hypohypocalcemia, QT Prolongation without Congenital Deafness, QT Prolonged with Congenital Deafness, Quadriparesis of Cerebral Palsy, Quadriplegia of Cerebral Palsy, Quantal Squander, Quantal Squander, r4, r6, r14, r 18, r21, r22, Rachischisis Posterior, Radial Aplasia-Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia, Radial Aplasia-Thrombocytopenia Syndrome, Radial Nerve Palsy, Radicular Neuropathy Sensory, Radicular Neuropathy Sensory Recessive, Radicular Dentin Dysplasia, Rapid-onset Dystonia-parkinsonism, Rapp-Hodgkin Syndrome, Rapp-Hodgkin (hypohidrotic) Ectodermal Dysplasia syndrome, Rapp-Hodgkin Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasias, Rare hereditary ataxia with polyneuritic changes and deafness caused by a defect in the enzyme phytanic acid hydroxylase, Rautenstrauch-Wiedemann Syndrome, Rautenstrauch-Wiedemann Type Neonatal Progeria, Raynaud's Phenomenon, RDP, Reactive Functional Hypoglycemia, Reactive Hypoglycemia Secondary to Mild Diabetes, Recessive Type Kenny-Caffe Syndrome, Recklin Recessive Type Myotonia Congenita, Recklinghausen Disease, Rectoperineal Fistula, Recurrent Vomiting, Reflex Neurovascular Dystrophy, Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome, Refractive Errors, Refractory Anemia, Refrigeration Palsy, Refsum Disease, Refsum's Disease, Regional Enteritis, Reid-Barlow's syndrome, Reifenstein Syndrome, Reifenstein Syndrome, Reiger Anomaly-Growth Retardation, Reiger Syndrome, Reimann Periodic Disease, Reimann's Syndrome, Reis-Bucklers Corneal Dystrophy, Reiter's Syndrome, Reiter's Syndrome, Relapsing Guillain-Barre Syndrome, Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis, Renal Agenesis, Renal Dysplasia-Blindness Hereditary, Renal Dysplasia-Retinal Aplasia Loken-Senior Type, Renal Glycosuria, Renal Glycosuria Type A, Renal Glycosuria Type B, Renal Glycosuria Type O, Renal-Oculocerebrodystrophy, Renal-Retinal Dysplasia with Medullary Cystic Disease, Renal-Retinal Dysplasia with Medullary Cystic Disease, Renal-Retinal Dystrophy Familial, Renal-Retinal Syndrome, Rendu-Osler-Weber Syndrome, Respiratory Acidosis,

Respiratory Chain Disorders, Respiratory Myoclonus, Restless Legs Syndrome, Restrictive Cardio myopathy, Retention Hyperlipemia, Rethore Syndrome (obsolete), Reticular Dysgenesis, Retinal Aplastic-Cystic Kidneys-Joubert Syndrome, Retinal Cone Degeneration, Retinal Cone Dystrophy, Retinal Cone-Rod Dystrophy, Retinitis

5 Pigmentosa, Retinitis Pigmentosa and Congenital Deafness, Retinoblastoma, Retinol Deficiency, Retinoschisis, Retinoschisis Juvenile, Retraction Syndrome, Retrobulbar Neuropathy, Retrolenticular Syndrome, Rett Syndrome, Reverse Coarction, Reye Syndrome, Reye's Syndrome, RGS, Rh Blood Factors, Rh Disease, Rh Factor Incompatibility, Rh Incompatibility, Rhesus Incompatibility, Rheumatic Fever,

10 Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rheumatoid Myositis, Rhinosinusogenic Cerebral Arachnoiditis, Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata (RCDP), Acatalasemia, Classical Refsum disease, RHS, Rhythmical Myoclonus, Rib Gap Defects with Micrognathia, Ribbing Disease (obsolete), Ribbing Disease, Richner-Hanhart Syndrome, Rieger Syndrome, Rieter's Syndrome, Right Ventricular Fibrosis, Riley-Day Syndrome, Riley-Smith syndrome, Ring

15 Chromosome 14, Ring Chromosome 18, Ring 4, Ring 4 Chromosome, Ring 6, Ring 6 Chromosome, Ring 9, Ring 9 Chromosome R9, Ring 14, Ring 15, Ring 15 Chromosome (mosaic pattern), Ring 18, Ring Chromosome 18, Ring 21, Ring 21 Chromosome, Ring 22, Ring 22 Chromosome, Ritter Disease, Ritter-Lyell Syndrome, RLS, RMSS, Roberts SC-Phocomelia Syndrome, Roberts Syndrome, Roberts Tetraphocomelia Syndrome,

20 Robertson's Ectodermal Dysplasias, Robin Anomalad, Robin Sequence, Robin Syndrome, Robinow Dwarfism, Robinow Syndrome, Robinow Syndrome Dominant Form, Robinow Syndrome Recessive Form, Rod myopathy, Roger Disease, Rokitansky's Disease, Romano-Ward Syndrome, Romberg Syndrome, Rootless Teeth, Rosenberg-Chutorian Syndrome, Rosewater Syndrome, Rosewater Syndrome, Rosselli-Gulienatti Syndrome,

25 Rothmund-Thomson Syndrome, Roussy-Levy Syndrome, RP, RS X-Linked, RS, RS, RSDS, RSH Syndrome, RSS, RSTS, RTS, Rubella Congenital, Rubinstein Syndrome, Rubinstein-Taybi Syndrome, Rubinstein Taybi Broad Thumb-Hallux syndrome, Rufous Albinism, Ruhr's Syndrome, Russell's Diencephalic Cachexia, Russell's Syndrome, Russell Syndrome, Russell-Silver Dwarfism, Russell-Silver Syndrome, Russell-Silver

30 Syndrome X-linked, Ruvalcaba-Myhre-Smith syndrome (RMSS), Ruvalcaba Syndrome, Ruvalcaba Type Osseous Dysplasia with Mental Retardation, Sacral Regression, Sacral

Agensis Congenital, SAE, Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome, Sakati, Sakati Syndrome, Sakati-Nyhan Syndrome, Salaam Spasms, Salivosudoriparous Syndrome, Salzman Nodular Corneal Dystrophy, Sandhoff Disease, Sanfilippo Syndrome, Sanfilippo Type A, Sanfilippo Type B, Santavuori Disease, Santavuori-Haltia Disease, Sarcoid of Boeck, Sarcoidosis, Sathre-chotzen, Saturday Night Palsy, SBMA, SC Phocomelia Syndrome, SC Syndrome, SCA 3, SCAD Deficiency, SCAD Deficiency Adult-Onset Localized, SCAD Deficiency Congenital Generalized, SCAD, SCADH Deficiency, Scalded Skin Syndrome, Scalp Defect Congenital, Scaphocephaly, Scapula Elevata, Scapuloperoneal myopathy, Scapuloperoneal Muscular Dystrophy, Scapuloperoneal Syndrome Myopathic Type, Scarring Bullosa, Scarring Bullosa, SCHAD, Schaumann's Disease, Scheie Syndrome, Schereshevskii-Turner Syndrome, Schilder Disease, Schilder Encephalitis, Schilder's Disease, Schindler Disease Type I (Infantile Onset), Schindler Disease Infantile Onset, Schindler Disease, Schindler Disease Type II (Adult Onset), Schinzel Syndrome, Schinzel-Giedion Syndrome, Schinzel Acrocallosal Syndrome, Schinzel-Giedion Midface-Retractor Syndrome, Schizencephaly, Schmid Type Metaphyseal Chondrodysplasia, Schmid Metaphyseal Dysostosis, Schmid-Fraccaro Syndrome, Schmidt Syndrome, Schopf-Schultz-Passarge Syndrome, Schueller-Christian Disease, Schut-Haymaker Type, Schwartz-Jampel-Aberfeld Syndrome, Schwartz-Jampel Syndrome Types 1A and 1B, Schwartz-Jampel Syndrome, Schwartz-Jampel Syndrome Type 2, SCI, D SCID, Scleroderma, Scleroderma, Sclerosis Familial Progressive Systemic, Sclerosis Diffuse Familial Brain, Scott Craniodigital Syndrome With Mental Retardation, Scrotal Tongue, SCS, SD, SDS, SDYS, Seasonal Conjunctivitis, Sebaceous Nevus Syndrome, Sebaceous nevus, Seborrheic Keratosis, Seborrheic Warts, Seckel Syndrome, Seckel Type Dwarfism, Second Degree Congenital Heart Block, Secondary Amyloidosis, Secondary Blepharospasm, Secondary Non-tropical Sprue, Secondary Brown Syndrome, Secondary Beriberi, Secondary Generalized Amyloidosis, Secondary Dystonia, Secretory Component Deficiency, Secretory IgA Deficiency, SED Tarda, SED Congenital, SEDC, Segmental linear achromic nevus, Segmental Dystonia, Segmental Myoclonus, Seip Syndrome, Seitelberger Disease, Seizures, Selective Deficiency of IgG Subclasses, Selective Mutism, Selective Deficiency of IgG Subclass, Selective IgM Deficiency, Selective Mutism, Selective IgA Deficiency, Self-Healing Histiocytosis, Semilobar Holoprosencephaly,

Seminiferous Tubule Dysgenesis, Senile Retinoschisis, Senile Warts, Senior-Loken Syndrome, Sensory Neuropathy Hereditary Type I, Sensory Neuropathy Hereditary Type II, Sensory Neuropathy Hereditary Type I, Sensory Radicular Neuropathy, Sensory Radicular Neuropathy Recessive, Septic Progressive Granulomatosis, Septo-Optic  
5 Dysplasia, Serous Circumscribed Meningitis, Serum Protease Inhibitor Deficiency, Serum Carnosinase Deficiency, Setleis Syndrome, Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, Severe Combined Immunodeficiency with Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency, Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID), Sex Reversal, Sexual Infantilism, SGB Syndrome, Sheehan Syndrome, Shields Type Dentinogenesis Imperfecta, Shingles, varicella-zoster virus, Ship  
10 Beriberi, SHORT Syndrome, Short Arm 18 Deletion Syndrome, Short Chain Acyl CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency, Short Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (SCAD) Deficiency, Short Stature and Facial Telangiectasis, Short Stature Facial/Skeletal Anomalies-Retardation-Macrodontia, Short Stature-Hyperextensibility-Rieger Anomaly-Teething Delay, Short Stature-Onychodysplasia, Short Stature Telangiectatic Erythema of the Face,  
15 SHORT Syndrome, Shoshin Beriberi, Shoulder girdle syndrome, Shprintzen-Goldberg Syndrome, Shulman Syndrome, Shwachman-Bodian Syndrome, Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome, Shwachman Syndrome, Shwachman-Diamond-Oski Syndrome, Shwachmann Syndrome, Shy Drager Syndrome, Shy-Magee Syndrome, SI Deficiency, Sialidase Deficiency, Sialidosis Type I Juvenile, Sialidosis Type II Infantile, Sialidosis,  
20 Sialolipidosis, Sick Sinus Syndrome, Sickle Cell Anemia, Sickle Cell Disease, Sickle Cell-Hemoglobin C Disease, Sickle Cell-Hemoglobin D Disease, Sickle Cell-Thalassemia Disease, Sickle Cell Trait, Sideroblastic Anemias, Sideroblastic Anemia, Sideroblastosis, Sideroblastosis, SIDS, Siegel-Cattan-Mamou Syndrome, Siemens-Bloch type Pigmented Dermatoses, Siemens Syndrome, Siewerling-Creutzfeldt Disease, Siewert Syndrome,  
25 Silver Syndrome, Silver-Russell Dwarfism, Silver-Russell Syndrome, Simmond's Disease, Simons Syndrome, Simplex Epidermolysis Bullosa, Simpson Dysmorphia Syndrome, Simpson-Golabi-Behmel Syndrome, Sinding-Larsen-Johansson Disease, Singleton-Merten Syndrome, Sinus Arrhythmia, Sinus Venosus, Sinus tachycardia, Sirenomelia Sequence, Sirenomelus, Situs Inversus Bronchiectasis and Sinusitis, SJA Syndrome, Sjogren Larsson  
30 Syndrome Ichthyosis, Sjogren Syndrome, Sjogren Larsson Syndrome Ichthyosis, Sjögren's Syndrome, SJS, Skeletal dysplasia, Skeletal Dysplasia Weismann Netter Stuhl Type, Skin



Peeling Syndrome, Skin Neoplasms, Skull Asymmetry and Mild Retardation, Skull Asymmetry and Mild Syndactyly, SLE, Sleep Epilepsy, Sleep Apnea, SLO, Sly Syndrome, SMA, SMA Infantile Acute Form, SMA I, SMA III, SMA type I, SMA type II, SMA type III, SMA3, SMAX1, SMCR, Smith Lemli Opitz Syndrome, Smith Magenis Syndrome, 5 Smith-Magenis Chromosome Region, Smith-McCort Dwarfism, Smith-Opitz-Inborn Syndrome, Smith Disease, Smoldering Myeloma, SMS, SNE, Sneezing From Light Exposure, Sodium valproate, Solitary Plasmacytoma of Bone, Sorsby Disease, Sotos Syndrome, Souques-Charcot Syndrome, South African Genetic Porphyria, Spasmodic Dysphonia, Spasmodic Torticollis, Spasmodic Wryneck, Spastic Cerebral Palsy, Spastic 10 Colon, Spastic Dysphonia, Spastic Paraplegia, SPD Calcinosis, Specific Antibody Deficiency with Normal Immunoglobulins, Specific Reading Disability, SPH2, Spherocytic Anemia, Spherocytosis, Spherophakia-Brachymorphia Syndrome, Sphingomyelin Lipidosis, Sphingomyelinase Deficiency, Spider fingers, Spielmeyer-Vogt Disease, Spielmeyer-Vogt-Batten Syndrome, Spina Bifida, Spina Bifida, Spina Bifida 15 Aperta, Spinal Arachnoiditis, Spinal Arteriovenous Malformation, Spinal Ataxia Hereditofamilial, Spinal and Bulbar Muscular Atrophy, Spinal Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis, Spinal DISH, Spinal Muscular Atrophy, Spinal Muscular Atrophy All Types, Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type ALS, Spinal Muscular Atrophy-Hypertrophy of the Calves, Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type I, Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type III, Spinal 20 Muscular Atrophy type 3, Spinal Muscular Atrophy-Hypertrophy of the Calves, Spinal Ossifying Arachnoiditis, Spinal Stenosis, Spino Cerebellar Ataxia, Spinocerebellar Atrophy Type I, Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type I (SCA1), Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type II (SCAII), Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type III (SCAIII), Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type III (SCA 3), Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type IV (SCAIV), Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type V (SCAV), 25 Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type VI (SCAVI), Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type VII (SCAVII), Spirochetal Jaundice, Splenic Agenesis Syndrome, Splenic Ptosis, Splenoptosis, Split Hand Deformity-Mandibulofacial Dysostosis, Split Hand Deformity-Mandibulofacial Dysostosis, Split Hand Deformity, Split-Hand Deformity, Spondyloarthritis, Spondylocostal Dysplasia - Type I, Spondyloepiphyseal Dysplasia Tarda, 30 Spondylothoracic Dysplasia, Spondylotic Caudal Radiculopathy, Sponge Kidney, Spongioblastoma Multiforme, Spontaneous Hypoglycemia, Sprengel Deformity, Spring

Ophthalmia, SRS, ST, Stale Fish Syndrome, Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome, Stargardt's Disease, Startle Disease, Status Epilepticus, Steele-Richardson-Olszewski Syndrome, Steely Hair Disease, Stein-Leventhal Syndrome, Steinert Disease, Stengel's Syndrome, Stengel-Batten-Mayou-Spielmeyer-Vogt-Stock Disease, Stenosing Cholangitis, 5 Stenosis of the Lumbar Vertebral Canal, Stenosis, Steroid Sulfatase Deficiency, Stevanovic's Ectodermal Dysplasias, Stevens Johnson Syndrome, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, STGD, Stickler Syndrome, Stickler Syndrome, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Stiff Person Syndrome, Still's Disease, Stilling-Turk-Duane Syndrome, Still's Disease, Stimulus-Sensitive Myoclonus, Stone Man Syndrome, Stone Man, Streeter Anomaly, 10 Striatonigral Degeneration Autosomal Dominant Type, Striopallidodentate Calcinosis, Stroma, Descemet's Membrane, Stromal Corneal Dystrophy, Struma Lymphomatosa, Sturge-Kalischer-Weber Syndrome, Sturge Weber Syndrome, Sturge-Weber Phakomatosis, Subacute Necrotizing Encephalomyelopathy, Subacute Spongiform Encephalopathy, Subacute Necrotizing Encephalopathy, Subacute Sarcoidosis, Subacute 15 Neuronopathic, Subaortic Stenosis, Subcortical Arteriosclerotic Encephalopathy, Subendocardial Sclerosis, Succinylcholine Sensitivity, Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency Congenital, Sucrose-Isomaltase Malabsorption Congenital, Sucrose Intolerance Congenital, Sudanophilic Leukodystrophy ADL, Sudanophilic Leukodystrophy Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Type, Sudanophilic Leukodystrophy Included, Sudden Infant Death 20 Syndrome, Sudeck's Atrophy, Sugio-Kajii Syndrome, Summerskill Syndrome, Summit Acrocephalosyndactyly, Summitt's Acrocephalosyndactyly, Summitt Syndrome, Superior Oblique Tendon Sheath Syndrome, Suprarenal glands, Supravalvular Aortic Stenosis, Supraventricular tachycardia, Surdicardiac Syndrome, Surdocardiac Syndrome, SVT, Sweat Gland Abscess, Sweating Gustatory Syndrome, Sweet Syndrome, Swiss Cheese 25 Cartilage Syndrome, Syndactylic Oxycephaly, Syndactyly Type I with Microcephaly and Mental Retardation, Syndromatic Hepatic Ductular Hypoplasia, Syringomyelia, Systemic Aleukemic Reticuloendotheliosis, Systemic Amyloidosis, Systemic Carnitine Deficiency, Systemic Elastorrhexis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic Mast Cell Disease, Systemic Mastocytosis, Systemic-Onset Juvenile Arthritis, Systemic-Onset Juvenile 30 Arthritis, Systemic Sclerosis, Systopic Spleen, T-Lymphocyte Deficiency, Tachyalimentation Hypoglycemia, Tachycardia, Takahara syndrome, Takayasu Disease,

Takayasu Arteritis, Takayasu Arteritis, Talipes Calcaneus, Talipes Equinovarus, Talipes Equinus, Talipes Varus, Talipes Valgus, Tandem Spinal Stenosis, Tangier Disease, Tapetoretinal Degeneration, TAR Syndrome, Tardive Dystonia, Tardive Muscular Dystrophy, Tardive Dyskinesia, Tardive Oral Dyskinesia, Tardive Dyskinesia, Tardive Dystonia, Tardy Ulnar Palsy, Target Cell Anemia, Tarsomegaly, Tarui Disease, TAS Midline Defects Included, TAS Midline Defect, Tay Sachs Disease, Tay Sachs Sphingolipidosis, Tay Sachs Disease, Tay Syndrome Ichthyosis, Tay Sachs Sphingolipidosis, Tay Syndrome Ichthyosis, Taybi Syndrome Type I, Taybi Syndrome, TCD, TCOF1, TCS, TD, TDO Syndrome, TDO-I, TDO-II, TDO-III, Telangiectasis, Telecanthus with Associated Abnormalities, Telecanthus With Associated Abnormalities, Telecanthus-Hypospadias Syndrome, Temporal Lobe Epilepsy, Temporal Arteritis/Giant Cell Arteritis, Temporal Arteritis, TEN, Tendon Sheath Adherence Superior Obliqu, Tension Myalgia, Terminal Deletion of 4q Included, Terminal Deletion of 4q- Included, Terrian Corneal Dystrophy, Teschler-Nicola/Killian Syndrome, Tethered Spinal Cord Syndrome, Tethered Cord Malformation Sequence, Tethered Cord Syndrome, Tethered Cervical Spinal Cord Syndrome, Tetrahydrobiopterin Deficiencies, Tetrahydrobiopterin Deficiencies, Tetralogy of Fallot, Tetralogy of Fallot, Tetraphocomelia-Thrombocytopenia Syndrome, Tetrasomy Short Arm of Chromosome 9, Tetrasomy 9p, Tetrasomy Short Arm of Chromosome 18, Thalamic Syndrome, Thalamic Pain Syndrome, Thalamic Hyperesthetic Anesthesia, Thalassemia Intermedia, Thalassemia Minor, Thalassemia Major, Thiamine Deficiency, Thiamine-Responsive Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Thin-Basement-Membrane Nephropathy, Thiolas deficiency, RCDP, Acyl-CoA dihydroxyacetonephosphate acyltransferase, Third and Fourth Pharyngeal Pouch Syndrome, Third Degree Congenital (Complete) Heart Block, Thomsen Disease, Thoracic-Pelvic-Phalangeal Dystrophy, Thoracic Spinal Canal, Thoracoabdominal Syndrome, Thoracoabdominal Ectopia Cordis Syndrome, Three M Syndrome, Three-M Slender-Boned Nanism, Thrombasthenia of Glanzmann and Naegeli, Thrombocythemia Essential, Thrombocytopenia-Absent Radius Syndrome, Thrombocytopenia-Hemangioma Syndrome, Thrombocytopenia-Absent Radii Syndrome, Thrombophilia Hereditary Due to AT III, Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura, Thromboulcerative Colitis, Thymic Dysplasia with Normal Immunoglobulins, Thymic Agenesis, Thymic Aplasia DiGeorge

Type, Thymic Hypoplasia Agammaglobulinemias Primary Included, Thymic Hypoplasia DiGeorge Type, Thymus Congenital Aplasia, Tic Douloureux, Tics, Tinel's syndrome, Tolosa Hunt Syndrome, Tonic Spasmodic Torticollis, Tonic Pupil Syndrome, Tooth and Nail Syndrome, Torch Infection, TORCH Syndrome, Torsion Dystonia, Torticollis, Total  
5 Lipodystrophy, Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection, Touraine's Aphthosis, Tourette Syndrome, Tourette's disorder, Townes-Brocks Syndrome, Townes Syndrome, Toxic Paralytic Anemia, Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, Toxopachyosteose Diaphysaire Tibio-Peroniere, Toxopachyosteose, Toxoplasmosis Other Agents Rubella Cytomegalovirus Herpes Simplex, Tracheoesophageal Fistula with or without Esophageal  
10 Atresia, Tracheoesophageal Fistula, Transient neonatal myasthenia gravis, Transitional Atrioventricular Septal Defect, Transposition of the great arteries, Transtelephonic Monitoring, Transthyretin Methionine-30 Amyloidosis (Type I), Trapezoidocephaly-Multiple Synostosis Syndrome, Treacher Collins Syndrome, Treacher Collins-Franceschetti Syndrome 1, Trevor Disease, Triatrial Heart, Tricho-Dento-Osseous  
15 Syndrome, Trichodento Osseous Syndrome, Trichopoliodystrophy, Trichorhinophalangeal Syndrome, Trichorhinophalangeal Syndrome, Tricuspid atresia, Trifunctional Protein Deficiency, Trigeminal Neuralgia, Triglyceride Storage Disease Impaired Long-Chain Fatty Acid Oxidation, Trigonitis, Trigonocephaly, Trigonocephaly, Trigonocephaly, Trigonocephaly Syndrome, Trigonocephaly "C" Syndrome, Trimethylaminuria,  
20 Triphalangeal Thumbs-Hypoplastic Distal Phalanges-Onychodystrophy, Triphalangeal Thumb Syndrome, Triple Symptom Complex of Behcet, Triple X Syndrome, Triplo X Syndrome, Triploid Syndrome, Triploidy, Triploidy Syndrome, Trismus-Pseudocamptodactyly Syndrome, Trisomy, Trisomy G Syndrome, Trisomy X, Trisomy 6q Partial, Trisomy 6q Syndrome Partial, Trisomy 9 Mosaic, Trisomy 9P Syndrome (Partial)  
25 Included, Trisomy 11q Partial, Trisomy 14 Mosaic, Trisomy 14 Mosaicism Syndrome, Trisomy 21 Syndrome, Trisomy 22 Mosaic, Trisomy 22 Mosaicism Syndrome, TRPS, TRPS1, TRPS2, TRPS3, True Hermaphroditism, True Hermaphroditism, Truncus arteriosus, Tryptophan Malabsorption, Tryptophan Pyrrolase Deficiency, TS, TTP, TTTS, Tuberous Sclerosis, Tubular Ectasia, Turcot Syndrome, Turner Syndrome, Turner-Kieser  
30 Syndrome, Turner Phenotype with Normal Chromosomes (Karyotype), Turner-Varny Syndrome, Turricephaly, Twin-Twin Transfusion Syndrome, Twin-to-Twin Transfusion

Syndrome, Type A, Type B, Type AB, Type O, Type I Diabetes, Type I Familial  
 Incomplete Male, Type I Familial Incomplete Male Pseudohermaphroditism, Type I  
 Gaucher Disease, Type I (PCCA Deficiency), Type I Tyrosinemia, Type II Gaucher  
 Disease, Type II Histiocytosis, Type II (PCCB Deficiency), Type II Tyrosinemia, Type  
 5 IIA Distal Arthrogryposis Multiplex Congenita, Type III Gaucher Disease, Type III  
 Tyrosinemia, Type III Dentinogenesis Imperfecta, Typical Retinoschisis, Tyrosinase  
 Negative Albinism (Type I), Tyrosinase Positive Albinism (Type II), Tyrosinemia type 1  
 acute form, Tyrosinemia type 1 chronic form, Tyrosinosis, UCE, Ulcerative Colitis,  
 Ulcerative Colitis Chronic Non-Specific, Ulnar-Mammary Syndrome, Ulnar-Mammary  
 10 Syndrome of Pallister, Ulnar Nerve Palsy, UMS, Unclassified FODs, Unconjugated  
 Benign Bilirubinemia, Underactivity of Parathyroid, Unilateral Ichthyosiform  
 Erythroderma with Ipsilateral Malformations Limb, Unilateral Chondromatosis, Unilateral  
 Defect of Pectoralis Muscle and Syndactyly of the Hand, Unilateral Hemidysplasia Type,  
 Unilateral Megalencephaly, Unilateral Partial Lipodystrophy, Unilateral Renal Agenesis,  
 15 Unstable Colon, Unverricht Disease, Unverricht-Lundborg Disease, Unverricht-Lundborg-  
 Laf Disease, Unverricht Syndrome, Upper Limb - Cardiovascular Syndrome (Holt-Oram),  
 Upper Motor Neuron Disease, Upper Airway Apnea, Upper Airway Apnea, Urea Cycle  
 Defects or Disorders, Urea Cycle Disorder Arginase Type, Urea Cycle Disorder Arginino  
 Succinase Type, Urea Cycle Disorders Carbamyl Phosphate Synthetase Type, Urea Cycle  
 20 Disorder Citrullinemia Type, Urea Cycle Disorders N-Acetyl Glutamate Synthetase Typ,  
 Urea Cycle Disorder OTC Type, Urethral Syndrome, Urethro-Oculo-Articular Syndrome,  
 Uridine Diphosphate Glucuronosyltransferase Severe Def. Type I, Urinary Tract Defects,  
 Urofacial Syndrome, Uroporphyrinogen III cosynthase, Urticaria pigmentosa, Usher  
 Syndrome, Usher Type I, Usher Type II, Usher Type III, Usher Type IV, Uterine  
 25 Synechiae, Uroporphyrinogen I-synthase, Uveitis, Uveomeningitis Syndrome, V-CJD,  
 VACTEL Association, VACTERL Association, VACTERL Syndrome, Valgus Calcaneus,  
 Valine Transaminase Deficiency, Valinemia, Valproic Acid, Valproate acid exposure,  
 Valproic acid exposure, Valproic acid, Van Buren's Disease, Van der Hoeve-Habertsma-  
 Waardenburg-Gauldi Syndrome, Variable Onset Immunoglobulin Deficiency  
 30 Dysgammaglobulinemia, Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (V-CJD), Varicella  
 Embryopathy, Variegate Porphyria, Vascular Birthmarks, Vascular Dementia

Binswanger's Type, Vascular Erectile Tumor, Vascular Hemophilia, Vascular Malformations, Vascular Malformations of the Brain, Vasculitis, Vasomotor Ataxia, Vasopressin-Resistant Diabetes Insipidus, Vasopressin-Sensitive Diabetes Insipidus, VATER Association, Vcf syndrome, Vcfs, Velocardiofacial Syndrome, VeloCardioFacial Syndrome, Venereal Arthritis, Venous Malformations, Ventricular Fibrillation, Ventricular Septal Defects, Congenital Ventricular Defects, Ventricular Septal Defect, Ventricular Tachycardia, Venual Malformations, VEOHD, Vermis Aplasia, Vermis Cerebellar Agenesis, Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis, Verruca, Vertebral Anal Tracheoesophageal Esophageal Radial, Vertebral Ankylosing Hyperostosis, Very Early Onset Huntington's Disease, Very Long Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (VLCAD) Deficiency, Vestibular Schwannoma, Vestibular Schwannoma Neurofibromatosis, Vestibulocerebellar, Virchow's Oxycephaly, Visceral Xanthogranulomatosis, Visceral Xantho-Granulomatosis, Visceral myopathy-External Ophthalmoplegia, Visceromegaly-Umbilical Hernia-Macroglossia Syndrome, Visual Amnesia, Vitamin A Deficiency, Vitamin B-1 Deficiency, Vitelline Macular Dystrophy, Vitiligo, Vitiligo Capitis, Vitreoretinal Dystrophy, VKC, VKH Syndrome, VLCAD, Vogt Syndrome, Vogt Cephalosyndactyly, Vogt Koyanagi Harada Syndrome, Vogt Koyanagi Harada Syndrome, Vogt Koyanagi Harada Syndrome, Von Bechterew-Strumpell Syndrome, Von Eulenburg Paramyotonia Congenita, Von Frey's Syndrome, Von Gierke Disease, Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome, Von Mikulicz Syndrome, Von Recklinghausen Disease, Von Willebrandt Disease, VP, Vrolik Disease (Type II), VSD, Vulgaris Type Disorder of Cornification, Vulgaris Type Ichthyosis, W Syndrome, Waardenburg Syndrome, Waardenburg-Klein Syndrome, Waardenburg Syndrome Type I (WS1), Waardenburg Syndrome Type II (WS2), Waardenburg Syndrome Type IIA (WS2A), Waardenburg Syndrome Type IIB (WS2B), Waardenburg Syndrome Type III (WS3), Waardenburg Syndrome Type IV (WS4), Waelsch's Syndrome, WAGR Complex, WAGR Syndrome, WAGR Syndrome, Waldenstroem's Macroglobulinemia, Waldenstrom's Purpura, Waldenstrom's Syndrome, Waldmann Disease, Walker-Warburg Syndrome, Wandering Spleen, Warburg Syndrome, Warm Antibody Hemolytic Anemia, Warm Reacting Antibody Disease, Wartenberg Syndrome, WAS, Water on the Brain, Watson Syndrome, Watson-Alagille Syndrome, Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome, Waxy Disease, WBS, Weaver Syndrome, Weaver-Smith Syndrome, Weber-Cockayne Disease,

Wegener's Granulomatosis, Wegener's Granulomatosis, Weil Disease, Weil Syndrome, Weill-Marchesani, Weill-Marchesani Syndrome, Weill-Reyes Syndrome, Weismann-Netter-Stuhl Syndrome, Weissenbacher-Zweymuller Syndrome, Wells Syndrome, Wenckebach, Werdnig-Hoffman Disease, Werdnig-Hoffmann Disease, Werdnig-Hoffmann disease, Werdnig-Hoffman Disease, Werdnig-Hoffman Paralysis, Werlhof's Disease, Werner Syndrome, Wernicke's (C) I Syndrome, Wernicke's aphasia, Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome, West Syndrome, Wet Beriberi, WHCR, Whipple's Disease, Whistling face syndrome, Whistling Face-Windmill Vane Hand Syndrome, White-Darier Disease, Whitnall-Norman Syndrome, Whorled nevoid hypermelanosis, WHS, Wieacker Syndrome, Wieacker Syndrome, Wieacker-Wolff Syndrome, Wiedmann-Beckwith Syndrome, Wiedemann-Rautenstrauch Syndrome, Wildervanck Syndrome, Willebrand-Juergens Disease, Willi-Prader Syndrome, Williams Syndrome, Williams Syndrome, Williams-Beuren Syndrome, Wilms' Tumor, Wilms' Tumor-Aniridia-Gonadoblastoma-Mental Retardation Syndrome, Wilms Tumor Aniridia Gonadoblastoma Mental Retardation, Wilms' Tumor-Aniridia-Genitourinary Anomalies-Mental Retardation Syndrome, Wilms Tumor-Pseudohermaphroditism-Nephropathy, Wilms Tumor and Pseudohermaphroditism, Wilms Tumor-Pseudohermaphroditism-Glomerulopathy, Wilson's Disease, Winchester Syndrome, Winchester-Grossman Syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich Type Immunodeficiency, Witkop Ectodermal Dysplasias, Witkop Tooth-Nail Syndrome, Wittmaack-Ekbom Syndrome, WM Syndrome, WMS, WNS, Wohlfart-Disease, Wohlfart-Kugelberg-Welander Disease, Wolf Syndrome, Wolf-Hirschhorn Chromosome Region (WHCR), Wolf-Hirschhorn Syndrome, Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome, Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, Wolff Parkinson White Syndrome, Wolfram Syndrome, Wolman Disease (Lysomal Acid Lypase Deficiency), Woody Guthrie's Disease, WPW Syndrome, WPW Syndrome, Writer's Cramp, WS, WS, WS, WSS, WWS, Wyburn-Mason Syndrome, Wyburn-Mason Syndrome, X-Linked Addison's Disease, X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD), X-linked Adult Onset Spinobulbar Muscular Atrophy, X-linked Adult Spinal Muscular Atrophy, X-Linked Agammaglobulinemia with Growth Hormone Deficiency, X-Linked Agammaglobulinemia, Lymphoproliferate X-Linked Syndrome, X-linked Cardio myopathy and Neutropenia, X-Linked Centronuclear myopathy, X-linked Copper

Deficiency, X-linked Copper Malabsorption, X-Linked Dominant Conradi-Hunermann  
 Syndrome, X-Linked Dominant Inheritance Agenesis of Corpus Callosum, X-Linked  
 Dystonia-parkinsonism, X-Linked Ichthyosis, X-Linked Infantile Agammaglobulinemia,  
 X-Linked Infantile Nectrotizing Encephalopathy, X-linked Juvenile Retinoschisis, X-  
 5 linked Lissencephaly, X-linked Lymphoproliferative Syndrome, X-linked Mental  
 Retardation-Clasped Thumb Syndrome, X-Linked Mental Retardation with Hypotonia, X-  
 linked Mental Retardation and Macroorchidism, X-Linked Progressive Combined Variable  
 Immunodeficiency, X-Linked Recessive Conradi-Hunermann Syndrome, X-Linked  
 Recessive Severe Combined Immunodeficiency, X-Linked Recessive Severe Combined  
 10 Immunodeficiency, X-Linked Retinoschisis, X-linked Spondyloepiphyseal Dysplasia,  
 Xanthine Oxidase Deficiency (Xanthinuria Deficiency, Hereditary), Xanthinuria  
 Deficiency, Hereditary (Xanthine Oxidase Deficiency), Xanthogranulomatosis  
 Generalized, Xanthoma Tuberosum, Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Xeroderma Pigmentosum  
 Dominant Type, Xeroderma Pigmentosum Type A I XPA Classical Form, Xeroderma  
 15 Pigmentosum Type B II XPB, Xeroderma Pigmentosum Type E V XPE, Xeroderma  
 Pigmentosum Type C III XPC, Xeroderma Pigmentosum Type D IV XPD, Xeroderma  
 Pigmentosum Type F VI XPF, Xeroderma Pigmentosum Type G VII XPG, Xeroderma  
 Pigmentosum Variant Type XP-V, Xeroderma-Talipes-and Enamel Defect, Xerodermic  
 Idiocy, Xerophthalmia, Xerotic Keratitis, XLP, XO Syndrome, XP, XX Male  
 20 Syndrome, Sex Reversal, XXXXX Syndrome, XXY Syndrome, XYY Syndrome, XYY  
 Chromosome Pattern, Yellow Mutant Albinism, Yellow Nail Syndrome, YKL, Young  
 Female Arteritis, Yunis-Varon Syndrome, YY Syndrome, Z-E Syndrome, Z- and -Protease  
 Inhibitor Deficiency, Zellweger Syndrome, Zellweger cerebro-hepato-renal syndrome,  
 ZES, Ziehen-Oppenheim Disease (Torsion Dystonia), Zimmermann-Laband Syndrome,  
 25 Zinc Deficiency Congenital, Zinsser-Cole-Engman Syndrome, ZLS, Zollinger-Ellison  
 Syndrome.

As used herein a "cancer" refers to a group of diseases and disorders that are characterized  
 by uncontrolled cellular growth (e.g. formation of tumor) without any differentiation of  
 30 those cells into specialized and different cells. Cancers which can be treated using the  
 methods of the present invention include, without being limited to, ABL1 protooncogene,



AIDS Related Cancers, Acoustic Neuroma, Acute Lymphocytic Leukaemia, Acute Myeloid Leukaemia, Adenocystic carcinoma, Adrenocortical Cancer, Agnogenic myeloid metaplasia, Alopecia, Alveolar soft-part sarcoma, Anal cancer, Angiosarcoma, Aplastic Anaemia, Astrocytoma, Ataxia-telangiectasia, Basal Cell Carcinoma (Skin), Bladder  
5 Cancer, Bone Cancers, Bowel cancer, Brain Stem Glioma, Brain and CNS Tumours, Breast Cancer, CNS tumours, Carcinoid Tumours, Cervical Cancer, Childhood Brain Tumours, Childhood Cancer, Childhood Leukaemia, Childhood Soft Tissue Sarcoma, Chondrosarcoma, Choriocarcinoma, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia, Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia, Colorectal Cancers, Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma, Dermatofibrosarcoma-  
10 protuberans, Desmoplastic-Small-Round-Cell-Tumour, Ductal Carcinoma, Endocrine Cancers, Endometrial Cancer, Ependymoma, Esophageal Cancer, Ewing's Sarcoma, Extra-Hepatic Bile Duct Cancer, Eye Cancer, Eye: Melanoma, Retinoblastoma, Fallopian Tube cancer, Fanconi Anaemia, Fibrosarcoma, Gall Bladder Cancer, Gastric Cancer, Gastrointestinal Cancers, Gastrointestinal-Carcinoid-Tumour, Genitourinary Cancers,  
15 Germ Cell Tumours, Gestational-Trophoblastic-Disease, Glioma, Gynaecological Cancers, Haematological Malignancies, Hairy Cell Leukaemia, Head and Neck Cancer, Hepatocellular Cancer, Hereditary Breast Cancer, Histiocytosis, Hodgkin's Disease, Human Papillomavirus, Hydatidiform mole, Hypercalcemia, Hypopharynx Cancer, IntraOcular Melanoma, Islet cell cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma, Kidney Cancer, Langerhan's-  
20 Cell-Histiocytosis, Laryngeal Cancer, Leiomyosarcoma, Leukaemia, Li-Fraumeni Syndrome, Lip Cancer, Liposarcoma, Liver Cancer, Lung Cancer, Lymphedema, Lymphoma, Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Male Breast Cancer, Malignant-Rhabdoid-Tumour-of-Kidney, Medulloblastoma, Melanoma, Merkel Cell Cancer, Mesothelioma, Metastatic Cancer, Mouth Cancer, Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia,  
25 Mycosis Fungoides, Myelodysplastic Syndromes, Myeloma, Myeloproliferative Disorders, Nasal Cancer, Nasopharyngeal Cancer, Nephroblastoma, Neuroblastoma, Neurofibromatosis, Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome, Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer, Non-Small-Cell-Lung-Cancer-(NSCLC), Ocular Cancers, Oesophageal Cancer, Oral cavity Cancer, Oropharynx Cancer, Osteosarcoma, Ostomy Ovarian Cancer, Pancreas Cancer,  
30 Paranasal Cancer, Parathyroid Cancer, Parotid Gland Cancer, Penile Cancer, Peripheral-Neuroectodermal-Tumours, Pituitary Cancer, Polycythemia vera, Prostate Cancer, Rare-

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cancers-and-associated-disorders, Renal Cell Carcinoma, Retinoblastoma, Rhabdomyosarcoma, Rothmund-Thomson Syndrome, Salivary Gland Cancer, Sarcoma, Schwannoma, Sezary syndrome, Skin Cancer, Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC), Small Intestine Cancer, Soft Tissue Sarcoma, Spinal Cord Tumours, Squamous-Cell-Carcinoma-  
5 (skin), Stomach Cancer, Synovial sarcoma, Testicular Cancer, Thymus Cancer, Thyroid Cancer, Transitional-Cell-Cancer-(bladder), Transitional-Cell-Cancer-(renal-pelvis/-ureter), Trophoblastic Cancer, Urethral Cancer, Urinary System Cancer, Uroplakins, Uterine sarcoma, Uterus Cancer, Vaginal Cancer, Vulva Cancer, Waldenstrom's-Macroglobulinemia and Wilms' Tumor.

10

The present invention also provides for the treatment of conditions associated with inflammatory diseases and disorders. As used herein "inflammatory diseases and disorders" encompass those disease and disorders which result in a response of redness, swelling, pain, and a feeling of heat in certain areas that is meant to protect tissues affected  
15 by injury or disease. Inflammatory diseases which can be treated using the methods of the present invention, include, without being limited to, acne, angina, arthritis, aspiration pneumonia, disease, empyema, gastroenteritis, inflammation, intestinal flu, NEC, necrotizing enterocolitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, pharyngitis, PID, pleurisy, raw throat, redness, rubor, sore throat, stomach flu and urinary tract infections.

20

Such compositions can be formulated according to conventional pharmaceutical compounding techniques. See, for example, *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18<sup>th</sup> Ed. (1990, Mack Publishing, Company, Easton, PA, U.S.A.). The composition may contain the active agent or pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the active agent. These  
25 compositions may comprise, in addition to one of the active substances, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier, buffer, stabilizer or other materials well known in the art. Such materials should be non-toxic and should not interfere with the efficacy of the active ingredient. The carrier may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration, e.g. intravenous, oral, intrathecal, epineural or  
30 parenteral. For antibodies, parenteral administration is particularly useful.

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For oral administration, the compounds can be formulated into solid or liquid preparations such as capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, melts, powders, suspensions or emulsions. In preparing the compositions in oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be employed, such as, for example, water, glycols, oils, alcohols, flavoring agents, preservatives, coloring agents, suspending agents, and the like in the case of oral liquid preparations (such as, for example, suspensions, elixirs and solutions); or carriers such as starches, sugars, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like in the case of oral solid preparations (such as, for example, powders, capsules and tablets). Because of their ease in administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form, in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. If desired, tablets may be sugar-coated or enteric-coated by standard techniques. The active agent can be encapsulated to make it stable to passage through the gastrointestinal tract while at the same time allowing for passage across the blood brain barrier. See for example, International Patent Publication No. WO 96/11698.

For parenteral administration, the compound may dissolved in a pharmaceutical carrier and administered as either a solution of a suspension. Illustrative of suitable carriers are water, saline, dextrose solutions, fructose solutions, ethanol, or oils of animal, vegetative or synthetic origin. The carrier may also contain other ingredients, for example, preservatives, suspending agents, solubilizing agents, buffers and the like. When the compounds are being administered intrathecally, they may also be dissolved in cerebrospinal fluid.

The active agent is preferably administered in a therapeutically effective amount. The actual amount administered and the rate and time-course of administration will depend on the nature and severity of the condition being treated. Prescription of treatment, e.g. decisions on dosage, timing, etc. is within the responsibility of general practitioners or specialists and typically takes account of the disorder to be treated, the condition of the individual patient, the site of delivery, the method of administration and other factors known to practitioners. Examples of techniques and protocols can be found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, supra*.

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Instead of administering these agents directly, they may also be produced in the target cell, e.g. in a viral vector or in a cell based delivery system such as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,550,050 and International Patent Publication Nos. WO 92/19195, WO 94/25503, WO 95/01203, WO 95/05452, WO 96/02286, WO 96/02646, WO 96/40871, WO 96/40959 and  
5 WO 97/12635. The vector could be targeted to the target cells. The cell based delivery system is designed to be implanted in a patient's body at the desired target site and contains a coding sequence for the target agent. Alternatively, the agent could be administered in a precursor form for conversion to the active form by an activating agent produced in, or targeted to, the cells to be treated. See, for example, European Patent  
10 Application No. 0 425 731A and International Patent Publication No. WO 90/07936.

The present invention is further described by the following non-limiting Examples.

## EXAMPLE 1

### *Identification of CMRF-35 family members*

cDNA probes specific for CMRF-35A and CMRF-35H Ig domains were identified as  
5 binding to a large number of independent, non-overlapping PAC clones. Partial and full  
length cDNA molecules which map to human chromosome 17q22-24 were identified from  
EST and 5' RACE studies. Alignment of the sequences with CMRF-35A and CMRF-35H  
indicated similarities over the transmembrane region. cDNA and gDNA sequences were  
also used to further RT-PCR based expression studies. An alignment of the nucleic acid  
10 sequences of the human cDNAs is shown in Figure 1. An alignment of the protein  
sequences of the human cDNAs is shown in Figure 2.

An RT-PCR assay was established to characterize the expression of the novel members of  
the 35-LM family in normal hematopoietic lineages and cell lines. Screening of public and  
15 commercial databases was used to confirm that the EST used for the RT-PCR represents a  
single exon. The sequence of the complete cDNAs is used to design RT-PCR primers that  
cross intron-exon junctions. The primers are used to confirm the expression data. This  
ensures the identification of any splice variants.

20

## EXAMPLE 2

### *Expression studies for CMRF-35*

Figure 3 summarizes the expression analysis of the h35-LMs on cell lines and freshly  
purified hematopoietic populations.

25

RT-PCR was performed to determine the expression of h35-L3 (AW8) on cDNA made  
from RNA isolated from hematopoietic cell lines (leukemic derived) and cells of different  
hematopoietic lineages. Analysis of hematopoietic cell line data indicate that 35-L3 is  
expressed by the derived cell lines HEL, HL60, KG-1, Monomac 6, U937 and K562 and  
30 the Hodgkins disease derived cell lines HDLM-2 and KM-H2. 35-L3 was not found in  
lines of T or B cell origin. The RNA for this molecule is predominantly expressed by cells

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of the myeloid lineage as shown in Figure 4. Further analysis of dendritic cell populations indicate that 35-L3 (AW8) is expressed only by the CD11c<sup>+</sup> myeloid derived DC and not the CD11c<sup>-</sup> lymphoid derived DC. Thus, in addition CD33, CD13, and CD14 this molecule appears to be expressed by cells of the myeloid lineage. The inventors have shown that 35-L3 is expressed by leukemic cells from single AML patients. Blast cells from a patient newly diagnosed with AML was selected by flow sorting. RNA isolated from these cells, when used in RT-PCR show the expression of the CMRF-35-L3 specific PCR products.

### EXAMPLE 3

#### 10 *Homologs of hCMRF-35 molecules*

To locate mouse homologs of h35-LM (i.e. murine orthologs), a series of searches were conducted in the public and commercial databases around the region 11 E2.

15 Initially, six computationally predicted genes sharing significant homology with h35-LMs were chosen for further analysis. These genes were termed m35a, m35c, m35d, m35f and m35g. Of these, m35a, m35d and m35f contained complete coding regions. Comparison to mouse ESTs in NCBI provided overlapping sequences from which a complete coding sequence could be obtained for m35c and m35g. The ESTs were as follows: 3' end of  
20 m35c (gi: 16445999) and middle region of m35g (EST gi: 15562326).

Further database searches revealed two new homologs termed m35h and DIgR2 (86% similar to DIgR1) with NCBI Accession Nos. XM\_126721 and XM\_126696. Only m35h contained a complete coding region.

25

The alignment of the nucleic acid sequences of the mouse cDNAs is shown in Figure 4 and the alignment of the protein sequences of the mouse cDNAs is shown in Figure 5.

**EXAMPLE 4*****Expression analysis of mouse homologs***

To study the expression of m35a, m35c, m35d, m35e, m35f, m35g, m35h and DIgR1 in cell lines and freshly prepared haemopoietic cell populations, primers were designed that were specific for each transcript and cross-checked for sequence similarity against other family members. DIgR1 was included for comparison to published data (Luo *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 287: 35-41, 2001). Optimization of RT-PCR conditions was necessary before analysis of expression could be performed (Table 5).

**TABLE 5*****Optimization of RT-PCR conditions\****

	m35a	m35c	m35d	m35e	m35f	m35g	m35h	DIgR1	
A	Optimal RT-PCR conditions	AT: 60°C	AT: 60°C	AT: 60°C	AT: 60°C; 3' primer: 10 mM	AT: 60°C	AT: 60°C	Touchdown MgCl <sub>2</sub> : 2.0 mM	AT: 60°C
	RT-PCR fragment size	239	266	159	217	142	111	246	244
B	Ig domain RT-PCR conditions	AT: 65°C	AT: 65°C	AT: 65°C	AT: 64°C; 3' primer: 10 mM	AT: 53°C	na	na	na
	Ig RT-PCR fragment size	444	447	393	405	462	na	na	na

\* (A) refers to RT-PCRs used for expression analysis while (B) refers to RT-PCRs used for amplification of Ig domains. Only annealing temperature (AT) for RT-PCRs are indicated, unless the PCR cycle varied from standard conditions.

Optimization involved performing a temperature gradient RT-PCR on each primer set, which altered the annealing temperature between 50°C and 65°C. If multiple products were amplified making interpretation difficult, MgCl<sub>2</sub> concentrations were titrated between 1.5 mM and 3.5 mM. Further optimization was necessary for m35e, which involved varying forward and reverse primer concentrations and m35h, which involved designing a

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touchdown RT-PCR program. The touchdown program contained an initial denaturation of 94°C for 5 min, followed by 20 cycles of [94°C for 15 sec; 65°C for 15 sec - 0.5°C/cycles; 72°C for 1 min], then 15 cycles of [94°C for 15 sec; 55°C for 15 sec; 72°C for 1 min] and a final extension of 72°C for 5 min. This cycles prevents early false priming, while  
5 facilitating amplification, by lowering the annealing temperature in later stage of the program.

The expression of m35a, m35c, m35d, m35e, m35f, m35g, m35h and DIgRI was examined by RT-PCR and Southern blotting (Figure 9 and Figure 7). Amplified template included  
10 cDNA synthesized from selected tissues of BALB/c mice, mouse cell lines, C57BL/6 mouse spleen cell subsets and bone marrow derived DCs. Expression of m35-LMs in tissue was generally widespread with only m35d and m35f showing restricted expression for lymphoid tissue. m35a, m35c and DIgRI were expressed in all tested tissues and m35e and m35h were negative only in skin. Spleen was the only tissue positive for all family  
15 members.

## EXAMPLE 5

### *Characterization of the molecular structure of a novel myeloid restricted molecule, 35-L3*

Preliminary studies identified the partial sequence of the 35-L3 molecule from an EST database (AW880126). The gene for the molecule has been localized to human chromosome 17. The inventors have established an RT-PCR that identifies this molecule and shows that it is an expressed product. The PCR product has been cloned and  
25 sequenced, confirming its identity as the 35-L3 EST. 5' and 3' RACE protocols were used to further identify the full length molecule. PBMC cDNA library in an expression vector, pCMV-SPORT.6 (Life Technologies) is used to isolate a full length clone. PCR and hybridization screening is used. The full length 35-L3 molecule (cDNA) sequence corresponds to an ORF with sequence similarity to the CMRF-35A and CMRF-35H  
30 sequences which, in accordance with the present invention, is identified on chromosome 17.



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The isolated cDNA(s) is sequenced by Big Dye chain termination sequencing. The 5' RACE data are used to confirm that a full clone has been isolated. The complete sequence of the cDNA is used to analyze the 35-L3 gene structure. Two sequence BLAST searches are performed using the 35-L3 cDNA sequence and the chromosome 17 sequence. This will provide the sequence of the putative promoter region.

RT-PCR has been used to establish the expression of the 35-L3 EST in normal haemopoietic lineages and cell lines. This RT-PCR was designed from a single EST. Screening of the public databases indicates that this EST represents a single exon. The sequence of the complete cDNA is used to design RT-PCR primers that cross intron-exon junctions. These primers are used to confirm the expression data. This will ensure that any splice variants are identified. Variants identified are characterized at the molecular level to determine the presence of alternative exon usage.

## EXAMPLE 6

*To express 35-L3 and generate monoclonal antibodies (mAb) to 35-L3 to study its expression in leukocytes and other tissues*

Constructs are made to allow expression of recombinant forms of the 35-L3 molecule in mammalian and prokaryotic systems. The cDNA isolated from the pCMV-SPORT library is inserted in an expression vector. This is used to transiently transfect COS cells. Mice are immunized using a tolerance procedure (Dzionic *et al.*, *J Immunol* 165(11): 6037, 2000) that allows the induction of tolerance to the parental COS cells, whilst immunizing against the transfected cells. Expression of the cDNA is monitored by RT-PCR and Northern blotting to ensure at least RNA is transcribed. DNA immunization was also used in place of the tolerance procedure.

The cDNA sequence is used to design PCR primers to produce a range of fragments that is used to make recombinant proteins. These include the potential extracellular domains of the 35-L3 molecule fused to (1) the human IgG1 Fc portion, (2) a HIS tag or (3) a myc tag.

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The fusion products are expressed in mammalian cells or *E. coli* as appropriate. The fusion proteins will be purified by affinity chromatography using protein A for IgG1 Fc fusion proteins, and anti-His or anti myc monoclonal antibodies as appropriate. Purified recombinant proteins are monitored by SDS-PAGE.

5

The recombinant proteins are used to immunize rabbits to produced rabbit polyclonal serum. Recombinant proteins or cDNA in expression vectors are used to immunize mice to produce mAb. Specific mAb are identified by ELISA using the recombinant fusion proteins or by flow cytometry using RT-PCR expression data to determine appropriate cell lines as targets.

10

The mAb is used to analyze the expression of the 35-L3 molecule on normal haemopoietic populations by flow cytometry. Basic biochemical characterization (immunoprecipitation or Western Blots) of the 35-L3 molecule is performed to identify its molecular size.

15

## EXAMPLE 7

### *To analyze 35-L1 to L5 expression in leukemias*

Blast populations are isolated from bone marrow or peripheral blood samples of new and relapsed AML and ALL patients. A standard cell surface phenotype of the leukemic cells are determined and this is used in three color analysis to phenotype the cells. If necessary, the leukemic cells are sorted for more detailed phenotypic analysis.

20

Aliquots of 5 ml peripheral blood is collected from newly diagnosed leukemic patients according to ethical consent. Patients of each subtype is tested and reported according to the new classification.

25

In addition, sorted blast cells are used to prepare RNA and cDNA for quantitative real time (RT) polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis. This allows information to be collected on the expression of the 35-L1, 35-L2, 35-L3, 35-L4 or 35-L5 (referred to as "35-L1 to L5") prior to the generation of monoclonal or polyclonal reagents.

30

**EXAMPLE 8*****Functional aspects of 35-L1 to L5 specific mAb***

Given the potential of this molecule to be used, for example, as a marker for leukemic cells, mAbs generated herein are assessed for their ability to target or purge 35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> cells. Reference to "35-L1 to L5" means any one of 35-L1, 35-L2, 35-L3, 35-L4 or 35-L5 or combinations thereof. The following experiments are performed to assess their potential:

- 10 (a) to deliver intracellular toxins or radionucleotides *via* internalization;
  - (b) to effect the growth of 35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> cells in culture; and
  - (c) their ability to target and lyse 35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> and homolog bearing cells.
- 
- 15 (a) The ability of the mAb bound to surface 35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> to internalize. Biotinylated mAb will be bound to 35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> targets. Cells are incubated at 37°C, 4°C with and without fixation. Internalization is assessed by flow cytometry. In addition, these assays will allow determination of the shedding or production of soluble 35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> protein from the cell surface.
- 
- 20 (b) The effects of crosslinking the 35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> mAb on growth kinetics, cell cycle disruption or apoptosis will also be assayed on leukemic cell lines and AML samples. Apoptosis is assessed by Annexin V staining or expression of the bcl-2 molecule by cells in culture.
- 
- 25 (c) Complement dependent cytotoxicity of 35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> targets using anti-35-L1<sup>+</sup> to L5<sup>+</sup> mAb and complement is assayed. Targets to be used for this analysis depend on the results of AIM 2. The ability of the mAb to lyse tumor cells *via* antibody dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) is also tested using standard assays. Assays for complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) and ADCC have been
  - 30 developed for assessing the ability of the CMRF-44 mAb to lyse target cells.

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In a variation of this assay, CMRF-35A or CMRF-35H is crosslinked with 35-LM antibodies.

## EXAMPLE 9

### *In vivo model*

A NOD-SCID mouse model is developed to conduct *in vivo* assays on AML. Such a model provides valuable information of the *in vivo* effects of antagonists and agonists of 35-L1 to L5 (e.g. 35-L1 to L5 mAbs).

## EXAMPLE 10

### *Generation of mAbs to CMFR-35A, CMFR-35H, 35-L1, 35-L2, 35-L3, 35-L5 and 35-L5*

Twelve-week old female BALB/c mice were injected in the tibialis anterior muscle with 50µl of 2µg/ml cDNA construct in 25% sucrose. -4 immunizations were performed at 3 week intervals. Approximately one month after the final immunization, the mice were boosted with either purified protein corresponding to 35-L1, 35-L3, 35-L4, or 35-L5 or 5 x 10<sup>6</sup> U937 cells. Spleens were collected three days later and fused to NS-1 myeloma by standard techniques. The cDNA constructs were either the full-length cDNA in pcDNA3.1 expression vector or the Ig fusion protein construct in the pIg vector

## EXAMPLE 11

### *35-L1 is expressed predominantly on cells of the monocytes lineage*

Using the mAbs generated in Example 11, the cell surface expression 35-L1 was examined on T cells, B cells, natural killer cells and monocytes populations by staining for CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD19<sup>+</sup>, CD16<sup>+</sup> and CD14<sup>+</sup>, respectively and analyzing the staining profiles using flow cytometric analysis. Analysis revealed that the majority of CD14<sup>+</sup> monocytes were positive for surface expressed 35-L1, while T cells and B cells were negative, and there was minimal staining of CD16<sup>+</sup> natural killer cells (see Figure 10).

Further evaluation of 35-L1 expression was performed analyzing monocyte derived DCs (MoDCs) and blood DCs. Cells were examined for the level of surface expression of both CMRF-35 and 35-L1. Flow cytometric analysis demonstrated that surface expression of both CMRF-35 and 35-L1 were significantly higher in monocytes than blood DCs.

5

Evaluation of the cell surface expression on cells from cord blood was performed using antibodies to 35-L3, 35-L4 and 35-L5. Co-staining was performed using an antibody to CD38 which is an antigen expressed during the early stages of T- and B-lymphocyte differentiation. It is also expressed on activated T- and B-cells, NK lymphocytes and plasma cells. Flow cytometric analysis revealed that 6.07%, 6.10% and 4.70% of cord blood cells expressed 35-L3, 35-L4 and/or 35-L5 on their cell surface respectively.

10

## EXAMPLE 12

### *35-L1, 35-L3 and 35-L5 expression in AML*

15

In order to determine the expression levels of 35-L1, 35-L3 and 35-L5 in AML, multiple samples of AML cells were examined for both mRNA levels and cell surface expression of 35-L1, 35-L3 and 35-L5.

20 Samples were analyzed for their levels of 35-L3- and 35-L5-specific mRNA. These levels were then standardized against  $\beta$ -Actin-specific mRNA. All AML samples tested were positive for both 35-L3 and 35-L5 specific mRNA (see Table 6).

25 AML samples were also tested for the surface expression of 35-L1, 35-L3 and 35-L5 using flow cytometric analysis. AML sample #14 stained positive for both 35-L3 and 35-L1 (see Figure 13) and AML sample #16 tested positive for 35-L3 and 35-L5 (see Figure 14).

These findings demonstrate that 35-L1, 35-L3 and 35-L5 are useful molecules for the diagnosis and treatment of AML infection in a subject.

TABLE 6

*Expression of 35L3-mRNA and 35-L5 mRNA in AML samples*

Sample	FAB phenotype	Expression of 35-L3 mRNA relative to	Expression of 35-L5 mRNA relative to $\beta$ actin
AML #1	M4/5: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>+</sup> CD14 <sup>+</sup> )	1:1320	1:5083
AML #2	M4: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>+</sup> CD14 <sup>-</sup> )	1:3551	1:1102
AML #3	M4: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>+</sup> CD14 <sup>+</sup> )	1:684	1:449
AML #4	M5: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>-</sup> CD14 <sup>+</sup> )	1:5542	1:800
AML #5	M5/6: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>-</sup> CD14 <sup>+</sup> )	1:2471	1:1230
AML #6	M4/5: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>-</sup> CD14 <sup>+</sup> )	1:431	1:8412
AML #7	M1: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>-</sup> CD14 <sup>-</sup> )	1:2954	1:4324
AML #8	M4/5: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>+</sup> CD14 <sup>+</sup> )	1:1492	1:950
AML #9	M1/2: (CD33 <sup>+</sup> CD13 <sup>+</sup> CD34 <sup>-</sup> CD14 <sup>-</sup> )	1:30400	1:2553
Normal	CD14 <sup>+</sup>	1:1722	1:3546

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Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention described herein is susceptible to variations and modifications other than those specifically described. It is to be understood that the invention includes all such variations and modifications. The invention also includes all of the steps, features, compositions and compounds referred to or indicated in  
5 this specification, individually or collectively, and any and all combinations of any two or more of said steps or features.

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